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COMMENTATOR SAYS PRC 'WILL NEVER SEEK HEGEMONY'

OW121200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing January 12 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator says in an article today that China will never seek hegemony. The article reads: [except for the one change noted below, this is identical with the RENMIN RIBAO text]

In order to defend world peace and firmly oppose hegemonism, the Chinese people have declared to the world time and again that "in no circumstances will we seek hegemony."

China will never seek hegemony. It will never become a superpower to invade, plunder or control other countries and interfere in their internal affairs by force or political and economic means, as the superpowers have always done. This policy is determined by our socialist system.

The foreign policies of the imperialist countries under the rule of the exploiting classes are based on power politics characterized by jungle law. The imperialist countries will commit expansion and seek spheres of influence whenever there is an opportunity. This is determined, too, by their social systems.

Ours is a socialist country. We have eliminated exploitation and oppression of man by man at home. Externally, we follow a peaceful foreign policy and oppose national oppression, power politics and all forms of imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. We hold that all nations, big or small, are equal, and we support the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations. This in essence determines that we will never pursue a hegemonist policy.

Hu Yaobang, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, said in his report to the party's 12th national congress that "the founding of our People's Republic has removed the social causes both of China's submission to foreign aggression and of any possibility of China committing aggression abroad."

Lenin once severely criticized those "socialists" who supported the system of national oppression, saying that they were socialists and internationalists in words, but chauvinists and annexationists in deeds.

Today, certain self-styled socialist countries still use power to impose their will upon others, and even attempt to control other nations. They "export revolutions" by force or political and economic means, and have thus embarked on the road of hegemonism and become aggressors and oppressors against other nations, and subverters of world peace. This lesson is worth keeping in mind.

Comrade Mao Zedong's unequivocal declaration that China will never seek hegemony is a conclusion drawn from a serious summing-up of historical and contemporary international political experiences and lessons.

[RENMIN RIBAO adds at this point: "Engels said: 'No one who enslaves a nation can go unpunished.'"] Hegemonist policies cause harm to the interests of other peoples as well as those of the people at home. In the international community, the activities of nations and states influence and link with each other. The interests of the peoples in the world are in the final analysis identical. The hegemonists who invade other nations inevitably make their own people pay for it. Hegemonists never came to a good end in the past, nor can the contemporary hegemonists escape the punishment of this historical law.

China resolutely opposes hegemonism and under no circumstances will it seek hegemony. This is in the interests of the Chinese people and the people of the world, and is beneficial to the lofty cause of safeguarding world peace.

Another reason for China's determination not to seek hegemony is her bitter hatred and abhorrence of hegemony, an attitude resulting from her long sufferings at the hands of imperialism and hegemonism. For over 100 years after the Opium War, China was subjected to aggression and humiliation. The Chinese people have waged a protracted and arduous struggle against imperialism and colonialism in winning national independence, freedom and liberation and in safeguarding their sacred national rights of independence and self-determination. Even after the achievement of liberation, the Chinese people have, to this day, been under the threat of superpower hegemony. Thus they highly cherish their hard-won independence. An ancient Chinese saying tells us, "Do not do unto others what you would not like others do unto you." China experienced a similar destiny and faces a common cause with many developing countries. While we have an internationalist obligation to unite and cooperate with them in mutual support, we must under no circumstances have any intention or behavior of bullying the small and weak nations from a big nation's position of strength.

Some people have claimed that China's policy of enhancing unity and cooperation with other Third World countries is aimed at assuming leadership of the Third World. Among these people, some may have misunderstandings, others may have the ambition themselves. For the purpose of wielding their baton to enforce their will and putting their own interests above those of the people of other countries, hegemonists are obsessed with the desire to assume leadership of a bloc, a region, or even the whole world. China is a developing socialist country and an equal member of the Third World. It cannot and will never try to act as the leader of the Third World or any other bloc of countries. This is dictated by its basic policy of never seeking hegemony.

Though the clear-cut principle of never seeking hegemony was put forth by China only in the early 1970s, it has been an important part of the thought guiding China's foreign policy since the early days of the People's Republic. During the Sino-Indian talks in 1953 the late Premier Zhou Enlai put forth the noted five principles of peaceful coexistence; together with Indian and Burmese leaders, he later on officially proposed the five principles which won the approval of the governments and peoples of many countries. In the past three decades and more, New China has established diplomatic relations with 126 countries and settled boundary problems with Burma, Nepal, Mongolia, Pakistan and Afghanistan through consultation on equal footing in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence. These principles have now become an important, fundamental norm governing international relations. They reflect the common will of the newly independent countries to safeguard national independence and sovereignty as well as world peace. They are an important contribution to the present world politics by the newly independent countries and at the same time a powerful weapon against power politics and all kinds of hegemonism.

The Chinese Government and people have always abided by the principle of never seeking hegemony in their dealings with other countries. We have not occupied one inch of the territory of another country, nor stationed a single soldier in others' lands, nor encroached upon the sovereignty of other countries, nor interfered in their internal affairs; still less have we imposed unequal treaties on any other country. We have always adhered to the principled stand of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and supported the just struggle of the people of various countries.

Shortly after the founding of the People's Republic, we resolutely sent our fine sons and daughters to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Korean people against the U.S. aggressors. As soon as they fulfilled their internationalist duty, the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew to the motherland from Korea. We went all out, too, to support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence and national salvation. In the whole process of its assistance to the Vietnamese struggle, China never interfered in Vietnam's internal affairs or sought any special privileges. Even after the Le Duan clique requited kindness with enmity and repeatedly infringed on China's borders and the Chinese people were compelled to give the Vietnamese authorities a due punishment by a counter-attack in self-defense, the Chinese People's Liberation Army immediately and completely withdrew their forces to their own country without leaving a single soldier on Vietnamese soil. For more than 30 years, we have extended what economic assistance we can to friendly Third World countries without any political strings attached. All this is clear to the world people and has manifestly demonstrates [as received] the guiding thought of never seeking hegemony in China's foreign policy.

Judging by the history of China's foreign relations in the past 30 years and more since the founding of the People's Republic, anyone who is free from prejudice will have no difficulty to draw the following fair conclusion: Socialist China has acted in good faith and adhered to principles, and has always treated other states and nations on an equal footing and with an attitude of mutual respect. We are pursuing a policy of proletarian internationalism instead of hegemonism. Seeking no hegemonism is definitely not a tactic or an expedient measure but a steadfast principle which we will forever adhere to. It will withstand the tests of history and time.

U.S. CONCERN OVER SOVIET ARMS TO CUBA CITED

OW120822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department today expressed concern over heavy Soviet arms deliveries to Cuba, including 140 SA-3 missiles shipped to that country late last December.

In a written reply to questions about the deliveries, the State Department said, "The number of SA-3 missiles in Cuba has been increased as part of the delivery of substantial amounts of other equipment over the past two years." The SA-3 is an air defense missile of limited range, however. "It fits into the broader pattern of increasing arms deliveries to Cuba which is a major U.S. concern," it added.

Last month, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs Thomas Enders said that since 1975, the Soviet Union had delivered to Cuba significant weapons like MIG 21s and MIG 23 Floggers, T-62 tanks and a variety of Navy ships. In 1981, Soviet arms deliveries to that country increased to 66,000 tons, the highest levels since 1962, and they continued at approximately that pace in 1982.

The State Department estimated today that there are 200 to 300 MIGs in Cuba, of which 50 were delivered in 1982. "The United States remains concerned over the continued high level of Soviet arms deliveries and the Cuban military buildup far beyond legitimate defense needs," the State Department said.

U.S. CRITICAL OF ISRAELI SETTLEMENT PLANS

OW120954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- The State Department said today Israel's plans to promote new Jewish settlements in the occupied territory of West Bank are "most unfortunate and counterproductive." "Such settlement activity has a negative impact on hopes for early progress towards peace, stability and real security for Israel and its neighbors," department spokesman John Hughes said.

He was commenting on an Israeli decision for an advertising campaign to attract new settlers to the occupied territory. "The U.S. position is clear. Settlements are an obstacle to peace in the Middle East," he said. Hughes also repeated the government position that the administration will continue to pursue the overall Middle East peace initiative "with vigor" even though the Lebanese problem is unresolved.

Israel has been pressing ahead with its plan to annex the occupied territories. It has so far moved some 35,000 Israeli Jews into 110 settlements on the West Bank since 1967 and planned to reach the 100,000 mark by 1987. By the year 2010, Israeli officials predict, the number of Jews on the West Bank will reach 1.4 million.

Meanwhile, Colvis Maksoud, the Arab League's chief representative in the United States, said in an article carried in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, Arabs are troubled by the Reagan administration's failure to challenge or restrain Israel in its efforts to annex the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza and its continued military occupation of a large part of Lebanon.

The Arabs "cannot continue indefinitely to put their faith in an American proposal that is disregarded and indeed flouted by Menachem Begin's government.

"Nor do they feel they can trust the United States as long as it continues futilely to placate Israel in the hope of influencing it," the article said.

It said that the visit to Washington of both King Husayn and King Hassan's Arab League delegation demonstrated the Arabs' readiness to achieve an overall settlement through consequential negotiations. "But no Arab leaders will come to the table until they feel confident that they will not come away empty-handed", it noted.

FIRST PRC-US OIL WELL DRILLED IN YINGGE SEA

OW111148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Guangzhou, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Drilling of the first exploratory oil well under a Sino-U.S. contract began this week in the Yingge Sea, south of Guangdong Province's Hainan Island.

The well will be 3,800 meters deep. The "Glomar Java Sea," a U.S. drilling rig is being used for the operation.

Under a contract signed last September, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), the American ARCO China Inc. and Santa Fe Minerals (Asia) will jointly explore, develop and produce oil and gas in a section of the Yingge Sea basin area.

Close cooperation between the Chinese and U.S. firms had facilitated the preparatory work for the drilling. The South China Sea Oil Company, a branch of CNOOC, has provided ARCO with offices, living quarters, a stockyard, oil supply, transport, geophysical prospecting ships, cars, production equipment, communications facilities and meteorological data.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HITS RECORD HIGH

OW080854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 7 (XINHUA) -- The United States' unemployment rate rose to 10.8 percent in the final month of 1982, bringing the annual rate of unemployment to 9.7 percent, the highest since the 1941's 9.9 percent, the Labor Department announced today.

The Labor Department also reported that the total number of jobless people reached 12.1 million by the year end, of whom 2.6 million had been without work for more than six months, also a record since World War Two. In addition, 1.8 million unemployed people were too discouraged to keep looking for work in December, the department said. This has been the most discouraging figure since such records were first kept in 1967.

Last month's unemployment rates among adult men, adult women, teenagers, whites and blacks were all record high since World War Two, the Labor Department reported. The jobless rate was 10.1 percent for adult men in December, up from 10 percent in November; 9.2 percent for adult women, up from 9.0 percent; 24.5 percent for teenagers, up from 24.2 percent; 9.7 percent for whites, up from 9.6 percent; and 20.8 percent for blacks, up from 20.2 percent.

The Reagan administration predicted that the unemployment rate will still be 10 percent or above by the end of this year.

REAGAN ANNOUNCES PROGRAM TO CHECK FARM PRICES

OW120800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 11 (XINHUA) -- U.S. farmers will receive free surplus grain, cotton and rice from government stocks in return for idling up to half their fields.

This was officially announced by President Ronald Reagan under a "crop swap" program to cut serious agricultural surpluses and check falling farm prices.

Speaking to the 64th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Dallas, the President said that his "payment-in-kind" program will reduce massive government farm commodity stockpiles so as to bring supply in line with demand and strengthen farmers' income in future years.

U.S. farmers' income has declined since 1980 although they reaped great harvests in the past three years. The sustained recession in the United States and most of the Western countries has cut demand for farm products in the domestic and international markets. Huge grain surpluses in the United States have led to low farm prices. Many farmers suffered tremendous financial difficulties and some of them have declared bankruptcy.

Early last year the Reagan administration urged farmers to cut 10 percent of their grain planting in return for government cash payment and price support protection. But only less than 40 percent of the farmers took part in the program. In the hope of luring more farmers into the planting reduction program, Agriculture Secretary John Block proposed the "payment-in-kind" program to Congress early last December, but it was blocked by the Senate. Behind Reagan's announcement today is the administration's decision to bypass Congress to implement the program.

Under the program, 23 million acres of farmland would be put out of production, and that would reduce grain production by 10 percent, cotton production 20 percent and rice production 15 percent.

If enough farmers could participate in the program this year, government costs of buying and storing surplus farm commodities would be saved by 3 billion to 5 billion dollars over three years. The costs were 12 billion dollars last year.

In addition to the "crop swap" program, President Reagan offered farmers 250 million dollars in credit to promote agricultural exports.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S. TO DISCUSS OLYMPICS

OW120832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Huang Zhong, vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, left today for the United States to attend the Assembly of the Association of the National Olympic Committee in Los Angeles from January 14 to January 21.

The assembly will discuss 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles and other issues concerned.

He will also attend the executive board session of the International Olympic Committee.

ZHAO ENDS ZIMBABWE VISIT, FLIES TO TANZANIA

Addresses Zimbabwe Banquet

OW092334 Beijing XINHUA in English 2312 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 9 (XINHUA) -- The glorious birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe opened a new chapter in Zimbabwean history and it was a great victory for the Zimbabwean people and for the whole of Africa as well.

It was said by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at a banquet given by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in his honor here this evening.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0723 GMT on 10 January, in its report on Zhao's speech at this banquet, adds the following at this point: "In his speech Zhao Ziyang praised the diligent, brave and intelligent Zimbabwean people for their long, courageous struggle against colonialist rule and for national independence and liberation. He said: "Particularly after the 1960's the Zimbabwean people, with the support of people of the African front and other countries in the world, -- one stepping into the breach as another fell -- unyieldingly waged an arduous military and complex political struggle; dealt heavy blows to the racist authorities and frustrated their various schemes, and finally won national independence in the first spring of the 1980's. The glorious birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe opened a new chapter in Zimbabwean history and was a great victory for the Zimbabwean people and for the whole of Africa as well."]

Zhao Ziyang said: "Over the past two years or more, the Zimbabwean Government has internally adhered to a policy of national reconciliation and unity, and brought about stability in the country. At the same time it has worked out and pursued economic policies suited to the actual conditions of the country, thus giving play to various positive factors and stimulating production. Externally, the Zimbabwean Government has pursued a foreign policy of peace and non-alignment. It has resolutely opposed imperialism, colonialism, power politics and racism in South Africa and firmly supported the just struggle of the Namibian and South African people. Zimbabwe has developed good-neighbourly relations with its neighbours, and established and promoted friendly relations and cooperation with all other countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The Chinese Government and people admire and rejoice over what the Zimbabwean people have achieved since independence and sincerely wish them continued victories on the road of advance."

He continued to say: "The independence of Zimbabwe has profoundly changed the look of southern Africa and greatly inspired the Namibian people in their fight for national independence and the South African people in their struggle against racial discrimination. Though the South African racist regime is still putting up a desperate struggle, it has never been so isolated as it is today."

Premier Zhao said: "We are confident that with the support of the people of various countries, the Namibian and South African people will surely win victory for their just cause, and the day is sure to come when the colonial and racist rule in southern Africa will be completely eradicated."

Referring to China's foreign policy, Premier Zhao said: "Independence is a basic principle of our foreign policy formulated by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime. In the 33 years since the founding of New China, we have upheld the principle of independence, we have neither attached ourselves to any big power or group of countries, nor yielded to the pressure from any big power, and thus we have preserved China's dignity. We have persisted in developing relations with other countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. We are firmly opposed to imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism and take it as our sacred international duty to support the just struggle of all the peoples in the world."

He stressed: "At present, as the superpowers are intensifying their rivalry throughout the world, thus seriously threatening world peace, we should continue to strengthen our unity and cooperation with all the other peace-loving countries, particularly the Third World countries, in a common endeavour to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace."

Premier Zhao said: "Although China and Zimbabwe are situated on two different continents separated by vast oceans, we are very close to each other at heart. The Zimbabwean people have always regarded the Chinese people as friends in need, and likewise, the Chinese people have always taken the Zimbabwean people as brothers sharing weal and woe."

He concluded: "We in China, like you in Zimbabwe, are ready to do our utmost to continue to enhance friendship between our two peoples and the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

China, Zimbabwe Sign Accords

MB111242 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Zimbabwe and the People's Republic of China today signed accords covering technical and economic fields. The accords marked the end of Comrade Zhao's 3-day official visit to Zimbabwe in which he held talks with government officials. During his visit, Comrade Zhao spoke of the need to strengthen relations between his country and Zimbabwe, which he said started during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle. The same sentiments were expressed by the Prime Minister, Comrade Mugabe, who used Comrade Zhao's visit to express his government's gratitude to the assistance given by the People's Republic of China during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

Meanwhile, a report from Dar es Salaam says rousing welcome awaits Comrade Zhao later today when he arrives for a 5-day official visit. The French News Agency reports that bus loads of wellwishers are being ferried to Dar es Salaam's international airport to give Comrade Zhao what the agency calls a typical Tanzanian greeting.

Comrade Zhao ends his 10-nation African tour with his visit to Tanzania.

Leaves Zimbabwe

OW111337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for Dar es Salaam this afternoon after winding up his three-day successful visit to Zimbabwe.

A send-off ceremony was held at Harare airport, beginning with the playing of the Chinese and Zimbabwean national anthems. Premier Zhao reviewed a guard of honor. Before embarking on the plane, Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Mugabe warmly embraced each other.

Among those present at the airport were Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, cabinet ministers and other high-ranking officials. Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe Chu Qiyuan and foreign diplomats were also present.

Earlier this morning, Premier Zhao, accompanied by Zimbabwean Deputy Minister of Agriculture S. Mombeshora, visited the Umzururu Farm over 40 kilometers west of Harare, which is one of the over 5,000 commercial farms in Zimbabwe. When Premier Zhao arrived at the farm, he was warmly welcomed by agricultural workers there. Before Premier Zhao's departure for Tanzania, a protocol on economic and technological cooperation between China and Zimbabwe was signed.

Arrives in Tanzania

OW11810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here from Harare this afternoon to pay an official and friendship visit to Tanzania.

The special plane carrying the Chinese premier landed at Dar es Salaam international airport at 4:40 p.m. (local time). When Premier Zhao descended from the plane, President Nyerere stepped forward to greet him. The two friends warmly shook hands and embraced each other.

President Nyerere introduced Vice-President Aboud Jumbe, Secretary-General of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party R.M. Kawawa, Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya, Parliament Speaker Adam Sapi Mkwawa and Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim to Premier Zhao. Premier Zhao also introduced State Councillor Gu Mu and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to President Nyerere.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. While Premier Zhao, accompanied by President Nyerere, was walking on red-carpet leading to a platform, two young girls presented a garland to him. The band played the Chinese and Tanzanian national anthems and a 19-gun salute was fired. Premier Zhao then reviewed a guard of honour. A large crowd of Tanzanian people shouted welcoming slogans and sang folk songs. Premier Zhao and President Nyerere drove in an open-car to the State House. Premier Zhao was greeted by city residents lining streets.

A written statement by Premier Zhao was distributed at the airport to local and foreign correspondents, in which he said: "The Chinese and Tanzanian peoples, always sympathizing with and supporting each other, have forged profound friendship. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been continuously developed and consolidated." He hoped that through his visit, "the understanding, friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two countries will be further developed and strengthened."

Hosted by Tanzanian President

OW112210 Beijing XINHUA in English 2103 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere tonight gave a dinner at the State House in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The banquet began amid light music played by the Tanzanian police band. President Nyerere and Premier Zhao, who met each other in Beijing in 1981, had a pleasant chat. Nyerere made a speech of welcome and proposed a toast. Premier Zhao also proposed a toast.

Present at the banquet were Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai. Also attending the banquet were Tanzanian Vice-President Aboud Jumbe, Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya, Secretary-General of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, R. M. Kawawa, Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim and other cabinet ministers as well as Tanzanian Ambassador to China J.M. Lusinde.

This afternoon, Chinese premier met heads of diplomatic missions and heads of international organisations based here at the main reception hall of the State House.

Nyerere's Banquet Speech

OW112210 Beijing XINHUA in English 2051 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA) -- China's assistance to Africa can be advanced as a matter of principle and an expression of international solidarity, said Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at a banquet given by him in honor of the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening.

President Nyerere said: "Our two countries have often worked together, in cooperation for shared goals. We have always maintained close friendship, and when our judgements differed on particular international issues we have explained our position to each other in a very [passage indistinct] to be ashamed of in the effort, and the sacrifices which we made in support of the peoples of southern Africa as they fought for their freedom. But we are very conscious, that without the help of the Chinese people those struggles would probably still be continuing, and that Tanzania would still have a border with a colonially-dominated state."

Nyerere continued to say: "The people of Tanzania thank your government and your countrymen for enabling the nationalists of Mozambique, of Zimbabwe, and even of Angola, to rid their countries of colonial and minority domination. For as they succeeded in their struggles, the freedom of Tanzania was enlarged and strengthened. Tanzania in particular, and Africa in general, will always be indebted to China for its material as well as its constant political and diplomatic support to the nationalist movements of southern Africa."

He said: "Time has proved, without a shadow of doubt, that Chinese assistance to the freedom movements of Africa was an expression of comradeship on the basis of shared principles. No claims have been made on the newly independent states, not on those which were involved with them in their struggles on behalf of Africa."

He said: "The same principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations have been applied to Chinese economic help also. Tanzania has received invaluable economic assistance from China."

He stated: "Changes are taking place within China in the light of thirty years' experience of building socialism in a large Third World country. Tanzania is currently engaged in a re-examination of its economic institutions and its methods of work. But just as I realized on my last visit to China that your country is as committed as ever to building socialism, so I can state without hesitation that Tanzania's commitment to socialist development is also as strong as ever."

Nyerere said: "In addition exchanging ideas on these questions (of mutual concern) and discussing different kinds of bilateral cooperation, I hope there will also be an opportunity for us to discuss the struggle for a new international economic order. This is a matter of vital concern for Tanzania."

He pointed out: "Many [words indistinct] in negotiations combined with the economic effects of industrial inflation and high oil prices, appear to have had a negative effect upon the campaign for fundamental change in the world economic and financial systems. There almost seems to be a tendency for the Third World to give up the struggle."

He said: "For us to do that would be tantamount to a Third World surrender to the forces of international exploitation. We must not give up; we must not lose heart, or hope. We must simply change our strategy."

He added: "It is arguable -- and I have myself argued this -- that the best hope of eventually achieving a new international economic order is for the Third World countries to increase their own mutual cooperation, and to establish or strengthen their own South-South institutions."

He suggested: "We must be prepared to enter into the mutual exchange of goods without using internationally acceptable currencies."

He said in conclusion: "The expansion of South-South cooperation generally, is not the same as urging that we should isolate ourselves from the developed and industrialised world. The ultimate objective remains the same as now; to find an international economic system which accommodates the interests, and the rights, of all types of countries and economies."

Zhao's Banquet Speech

OW112141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1959 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here tonight that "an independent, prosperous and strong new Africa will make a great contribution to the maintenance of world peace and promotion of the cause of human progress." Zhao made this statement at a state banquet in his honor given by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at the State House.

The Chinese premier said: "The awakened Africa has become a powerful force in the international political arena. The African people, who succeeded in smashing the yoke of age-old colonialism, are undoubtedly able to create a beautiful future for their own nations." "Africa has bright future," he added.

Zhao highly appreciated the domestic and foreign policies of Tanzania. He said: "Under the leadership of President Nyerere, the government and people of Tanzania, persisting in a policy of independence and self-reliance, have made unremitting efforts to develop their national economy and culture, build up their country and improve the quality of life."

"The Tanzanian Government," he went on, "has firmly adhered to a foreign policy of non-alignment, resolutely opposed imperialism, colonialism, racism and the power politics of the superpowers and actively supported the people in southern Africa in their cause of national liberation, thus making an important contribution to the complete emancipation of the continent of Africa."

The Chinese premier also praised Tanzania's position of upholding and promoting African unity and its positive role in restructuring the inequitable international economic order and promoting the North-South dialogue and "South-South cooperation".

Premier Zhao reaffirmed China's independent foreign policy. "We persist in an independent foreign policy and never attach ourselves to, nor yield to pressure from, any big power," he declared, adding that "we are willing to develop relations with all countries on the basis of five principles of peaceful co-existence, and, in particular, strengthen our unity and cooperation with other Third World countries." "The Chinese Government and people will join efforts with all other peace-loving countries and peoples in opposing the imperialist and hegemonist policy of aggression, expansion and war and maintaining world peace," he said.

Dwelling on the Sino-Tanzanian friendship, Premier Zhao said: "Though our two countries are geographically far apart, we are close to each other in our hearts." "The friendship between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples developed under the personal care and cultivation of the late Chairman Mao Zedong, the late Premier Zhou Enlai and President Nyerere. Our two governments and peoples have always trusted and supported each other and had sincere and fruitful cooperation in wide areas."

Zhao expressed the hope that his current visit will help to bring the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Tanzania to a new stage.

Nyerere Scores U.S. on Namibia

OW111300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere criticised the United States yesterday for using its differences with Cuba and Angola to deliberately stall the independence of Namibia in defiance of international opinion, reported DAILY NEWS today.

Speaking at a New Year party in honor of diplomatic envoys, Nyerere said that in the past year, a number of concessions have been made by the frontline states and the South West African People's Organisation to avoid armed conflict in the Namibian independence process. But negotiations were bogged down because of disputes between the United States and Cuba and Angola as the former has been persisting in Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a pre-condition for Namibia's independence. This stand of the United States, he pointed out, "can only be considered as the use of power against a weak people and in support of aggression, outdated colonialism and racism". In other words, the president said, "I call it an attempt at international blackmail."

He said that Namibia had an internationally recognised right to independence. "That right does not depend upon America's liking or disliking of the government of any third country," he stressed. He condemned the racist South African authorities for occupying Namibia and part of the Angolan territory and repeatedly invading its neighbouring countries.

Tanzania Press Hails Zhao Visit

OW111326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 11 (XINHUA) -- "Karibk Tanzania ndugu Zhao (welcome to Tanzania, Comrade Zhao)", the government-owned newspaper DAILY NEWS says in Swahili in an editorial today.

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Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang is due to arrive here this afternoon for a five-day visit to Tanzania.

The paper says: "Tanzanians welcome Premier Zhao, leader of a people we regard as our true comrades-in-arms and trusted friends in need." Recalling the development of long-standing friendship between Tanzania and China, the paper notes that "their friendship helps promote the solidarity between them as well as among Asian and African peoples and common struggle against imperialism, and enhance peace in Asia, Africa and the world."

UHURU, the organ of the ruling Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, says editorially today that "during the post-independence period, China and Tanzania have strengthened their relations in economic, technological, commercial and cultural fields." "We see in his (Premier Zhao's) visit as another chance of opening another chapter in our cooperation and friendship," the paper says.

Zimbabwe Paper Praises Visit

OW111840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 11 (XINHUA) -- To welcome Comrade Zhao Ziyang is "to welcome leader of a revolutionary people who provided crucial support and total commitment to the Zimbabwean revolutionary struggle," a commentary of the HERALD said.

The commentary highly praised China's support of the struggle waged by the Zimbabwean people to win independence. "As both Comrade Mugabe, Prime Minister and Comrade Nyagumbo, ZANU (PF) National organising secretary, have reminded us all, the Chinese people and government gave most to our struggle from beginning to end," it said.

In addition to the generous military assistance, the article said, China also "championed our cause in all international political forums and diplomatic arena in general, until the revolution won more and more political friends around world." The article said that the Chinese people "remained on our side to assist in reconstruction and national economic development" after Zimbabwe won political independence.

The article concluded that China is not a superpower, "but one of the young nations of the Third World."

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY

OW110328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today that Egypt upholds its "Arab character and adheres to the Arab strategy for the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights" through peaceful and political efforts.

Addressing a joint committee meeting of the People's Assembly, he said that in the past five years, Egypt has followed a line that "aims at full autonomy for the Palestinians" in preparation for their self-determination. He added that in the forthcoming negotiations the Arabs would demand the same thing.

'Ali expected closer relations between Egypt and other Arab countries this year, including formal diplomatic relations with some countries. "Despite the absence of formal diplomatic relations", he said, "the Egyptian Government has been in contact with Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Lebanon, Iraq, Morocco and other Arab parties."

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He said Egypt has been "taking action in silence in stepping up Arab national security capacity, particularly in the Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula."

He also said that Egypt upholds the policy of non-alignment and rejects the "establishment of foreign military bases or permanent foreign military presence on its territory."

The foreign minister called for a settlement of the Lebanese issue on the basis of withdrawal of foreign forces and the maintenance of Lebanese independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Egyptian-Israeli relations, he said, can not develop "in isolation from the general situation in the area." He added: "The Egyptian people had sincerely welcomed peace with Israel, but the Israeli Government did not give the peace treaty a chance to produce the desired qualitative change. The Israeli acts produced angry reaction on the part of the Egyptian people and government."

He said that Egypt's relations of cooperation and friendship with the United States "do not conflict with the establishment of good relations with the Soviet Union." He spoke of the promotion of bilateral relations with the Soviet Union in the economic, commercial and other fields in the interest of the two parties despite differences in views. But he added that "there should be no interference in the domestic affairs of either side. This is a cardinal point to which we attach the utmost attention."

PLO'S 'ARAFAT CALLS TALKS IN JORDAN 'POSITIVE'

OW112002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA) -- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat told a press conference yesterday that his current talks with King Husayn of Jordan have been positive and successful.

The king has been briefing 'Arafat for the past three days on his visit to the United States last month. The two leaders discussed the possibility of forming a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for the Middle East peace talks.

Political sources in Amman said that the king and U.S. President Ronald Reagan had reached some sort of agreement on Jordan's future role in the Middle East peace negotiations. "I sensed that King Husayn is optimistic about his talks in Washington with Reagan," 'Arafat told the press conference.

Some sources said that Jordan and the PLO were nearing agreement in principle on forming a joint delegation for the peace talks, but a PLO spokesman denied that the two leaders had agreed on any concrete formula. Details of an agreement for forming a joint delegation was "still under discussion," said 'Arafat.

"Our relations must be based on equality and equity so that no party dominates the other," said the PLO leader.

He said that there are some positive parts in the Reagan plan but added that "the proposals do not satisfy the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

'Arafat leaves Amman for Moscow today to have the first visit to the Soviet Union since the PLO fighters were evacuated from Beirut last August.

CHEYSSON CALLS FOR PLO-ISRAEL RECOGNITION

OW101250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Kuwait, January 9 (XINHUA) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson today appealed to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel for mutual recognition.

He said that France now officially recognizes the PLO as the organization representing the Palestinian people's struggle and supports the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The statement was made at a press conference in Doha, Qatar where he arrived today at the end of a visit to Bahrain. Cheysson announced his country supports the Arab cause and supports the Palestinian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination.

On the Lebanese issue, Cheysson stressed French support for Lebanon's right to independence and freedom. He said his country welcomes the present talks for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and it will send more troops to the multi-national peacekeeping force now in Lebanon if there's a request.

On French-Iraqi cooperation in rebuilding the nuclear reactor in Iraq, the French foreign minister said his country will study the possibility of strengthening cooperation in this project, including issues of technological transfer.

He praised Qatar's policy of safeguarding independence while maintaining close relations of cooperation with its neighboring countries.

He reaffirmed his country's support to the Gulf Cooperation Council and various forms of regional cooperations.

Cheysson's visits to Bahrain and Qatar complete a series of visits to Gulf countries which began last year. He has already been to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait. His trips to Bahrain and Qatar should have taken place last November. They were postponed due to the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES IMPROVING COMMERCIAL WORK

HK120728 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve Commercial Work in Real Earnest"]

[Text] With continuous development of industrial and agricultural production and gradual improvement of people's standards of living in recent years, commodities for selling and buying have been increasing. The problem of our commercial work in failing to keep in line with the new situation has become much more acute. Improving commercial work has become a major task awaiting all commercial workers.

The improvement of commercial work involves many things. First, it is necessary to continue to correct all kinds of erroneous ideas and eliminate "leftist" influence. State commercial businesses have long been hanging on to the old practice of monopoly marketing and "eating from one big pot" and the old ways when commodities were in short supply. Under the new situation, they, therefore, can hardly get used to and become familiar with the work of enlivening markets. The problem of "bureaucratic commercial practices" and poor service is still very serious. State-owned business organizations must meet the needs of the new situation, earnestly change their mode of thinking and improve their work, so as to explore new approaches to business.

It is necessary to actively reform the commercial system step-by-step so that a new way of business with Chinese characteristics will be found. China's commerce should be an "open" circulation system with fewer intermediate links. In this system, state-owned business organizations are the leading factor, but they should allow for the development of other economic forms and varied ways of operating and marketing. Structural reform in commerce involves the establishment of state commercial companies that separate political administration from business management, streamlining wholesale set-ups and simplifying administrative structure, restoring rural supply and marketing cooperatives to their truly cooperative nature, practicing joint operation of industrial enterprises with commercial enterprises or agricultural units with commercial organizations, and vigorous development of collective and individual businesses. Structural reform in commerce is a component part of the whole structural reform in the national economy. It is a hard job involving a wide range of things. We therefore must further emancipate our minds, be bold and create innovative thinking and break away from old conventions so as to bring about a new situation.

"Eating from one big pot" in commerce must be stopped. Over the past 2 years the management responsibility system has been established in some commercial enterprises. The power of the system is being clearly shown. From now on, all commercial organizations should gradually institute the management responsibility system in varied forms and stop "eating from one big pot." As for the management responsibility system, we must first have the courage to abide by it, and then we must continuously perfect it. As present, some small retail shops and restaurants have begun the practice of signing contracts in business, which has overcome the drawback of the "big pot" and added vitality to businesses. The results are very obvious. In implementing all forms of the management responsibility system, it is necessary to combine responsibility with power and interests and take into consideration the interests of the state, the enterprises, staff members and consumers.

Rural markets for 800 million peasants are a vast world where much can be accomplished. Restructuring the rural commercial system and smoothing out sales and distribution channels between rural and urban areas are the keys to promoting further development of the rural economy. Rural supply and marketing cooperatives should be made truly cooperative, and management should be more democratic and flexible so that it can coincide with the economic interests of peasants and can arrange and coordinate rural economic activities from all aspects, such as techniques, materials, funds and loans.

In order to smooth out sales and distribution channels we must promote more mobile specialized households. This is a good form for the vast areas of the countryside and pastoral areas. Transportation for sales, short distance or long distance, should be encouraged as long as it does no harm to state plans or violates state policies and decrees.

The improvement of commercial work covers not only state-owned commercial organizations but also the further development of collective and individual businesses. We must vigorously develop the network of collective businesses and render them assistance and guidance. We must put an end to the practice of discriminating against, restricting, opposing or swallowing up collective business. With their innovative thinking and new work style, leading cadres in Tianjin Municipality have successfully created a new situation in developing the network of collective businesses by collecting first-hand information and meeting the needs of the masses in good time. This good experience is worth promoting. Proper development of individual businesses is a question which should not be ignored. Individuals should be allowed to do the things that cannot be done by state or collective businesses. "Doors" should be kept wide open to them and restrictions should not be too stringent, nor should they be willfully suppressed.

In his speech to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Whether commercial work is done well or badly has a direct bearing on industrial and agricultural production and the people's standard of living, and the importance of this truth has become increasingly manifested in China's economic growth." Commodity economy is not yet well developed in China. To vigorously develop commodity production and exchange is an important, urgent task ahead of us. With the development of the commodity economy in China, the role of commerce in accelerating and guiding production, ensuring supplies and boosting the economy has become more and more important. Commercial work must be strengthened. All ideas of despising commerce and commercial workers are completely wrong.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON PUBLICATION WORK

HK120919 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Strive To Create a New Situation in Publication Work"]

[Text] Publication work is an important part of socialist modernization and has become increasingly important in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and after bringing order out of chaos, publication work has rapidly developed and great achievements have been made, thus ending the serious book shortage in the ten years of turmoil and bringing about initial prosperity. However, it must also be pointed out that the present publication work cannot fully meet the needs of the people and is not adaptable to the development of socialist modernization. Striving to create a new situation in publication work has become a prime issue with which the party and people are deeply concerned.

To create a new situation in publication work, we must more resolutely adhere to the orientation of serving the people and socialism and uphold the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." We must publish more and better books to meet the needs of the vast number of readers, propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, spread scientific, technical and cultural knowledge, enrich the spiritual and cultural life of the people and vigorously promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core. We must not only publish professional, scientific and academic books, but also extensively publish simple and easy reading material. As there are many people of low cultural level in our country, we must pay special attention to reading material for peasants, workers and youngsters.

It is an important task of publication work to continuously, extensively and deeply carry out propaganda and education in patriotism. China has entered the socialist society, the elementary stage of communism; and patriotism and communism have integrated more closely now than in any historical period in the past. Strengthening propaganda and education in patriotism is of very important significance. All books must be permeated with the contents of propaganda and education in patriotism.

In carrying out publication work, we must be responsible toward the vast number of readers, strive to upgrade the quality of various books, including their political and ideological level and their scientific and artistic level. We must, on the basis of guaranteeing and upgrading the quality, increase the quantity of books. We must resolutely eliminate the phenomenon of some books being of inferior quality or even done in a rough and slipshod way. The glorious duty of publication is to provide good spiritual food to the vast number of readers. Therefore, we must pay attention to social effects of books and never create spiritual pollution.

It is impossible to create a new situation in publication work without a revolutionary, younger, knowledgable and professional contingent. The existing publication contingent is now in a period of temporary shortage and needs to be substantiated and upgraded urgently. In the meantime, we must strengthen the cooperation between editorial departments and writers and translators, and rely on and use the strength of scientific research units and teaching units. The problem of intellectuals ranks first in all the problems of the publication contingent. In publication departments we must further implement the policy on intellectuals and further overcome any prejudices against intellectuals. The initial prosperity in publication work is the result of the efforts and energies expended by the vast number of publication personnel, writers and translators. Many editors enthusiastically help writers and translators, willing to act as unknown heroes. There are many advanced people like Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu in this field. We must show concern for them, take care of them and do our utmost to help them improve their living and working conditions, thus bringing into full play their wisdom and talent.

Over a long period of time, there has been vastly less investment in cultural construction, which became out of proportion with the investment in economic construction and seriously hampered the development of the publication cause. This is the material reason why books are published so slowly and why it is difficult to buy books at present. It is necessary to properly increase investment in the publication cause, carry out technical innovation in printing, raise the capability of production and technical level and change the situation of serious technical backwardness.

Reform is the key to the victory of building modernization. Publication work also needs to be reformed. We must give ample consideration to the characteristics of publication work and find practicable measures through various channels. We must sum up experiences and distinguish what is correct, what is wrong and what is outdated and inapplicable in the guiding thought and rules and regulations of publication work existing before the third plenary session or before the "Cultural Revolution." While carrying out reforms we must strengthen the party's leadership over publication work, uphold the correct orientation and policies formulated by our party on publication work and shake off all restrictions fettering the productive forces.

Thanks to the direct care of the party's Central Committee, the national conference on publication has made gratifying achievements. We believe that in the great march of socialist modernization a new situation will certainly appear in publication work and the vast number of publication personnel will certainly live up to the ardent expectations of the party and people.

UNIFYING 5 STRESSES, 4 BEAUTIES, 3 LOVES URGED

HK120428 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Unify the 'Five Stresses and Four Beauties' With 'Three Warm Loves'"]

[Text] In his report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "Since the party's 12th national congress, a 'three loves' campaign to foster love for the motherland, for socialism and for the party has unfolded in many places. It is merging with the campaign of 'five stresses and four beauties.'" We can further raise the ideological level of "five stresses and four beauties" by unifying the "five stresses and four beauties" with "three warm loves."

The slogan "five stresses and four beauties" quickly found favor among the broad masses of people and became a principle governing social life soon after it was formulated. This slogan has a rich ideological content. It is put forward not only to carry forward the good tradition of the civilization of the Chinese people, but also to build socialist spiritual civilization. Having analyzed the new characteristic of relations between the people based on socialist ownership, we have put forward some fundamental moral character aspects as a standard in order to call on people to encourage each other, to restrain each other, to make common efforts for fostering new socialist people and to strive to establish new socialist social relations. This is the main object to be attained in the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign. The campaign to straighten out "dirtiness, disorder and poor service" which was previously launched in various localities was in line with the practical conditions. The "dirtiness, disorder and poor service" has reflected the serious situation in which the moral level had dropped and the social mood had deteriorated in the 10 years of turmoil, and this is the main problem which can be seen everywhere. The situation improved after we earnestly grasped it by vigorously mobilizing the masses of people, and particularly by initiating the "civility and courtesy month throughout the country." However, a sound ideological foundation should be laid in order to completely solve the issue of "dirtiness, disorder and poor service." Otherwise, this phenomenon will remain unchanged after the campaign is over. Apart from straightening out "dirtiness, disorder and poor service," our objective is to attain important results in ideological construction. It is not quite enough to confine the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign to straightening out dirtiness, disorder and poor service.

We should conduct comprehensive education, particularly, the education of "three warm loves," in order to substantiate the ideological content of the "five stresses and four beauties" and to bring this campaign into full play in ideological construction. The "five stresses and four beauties" originally contained love for the motherland, for socialism and for the party. This was mentioned soon after the "five stresses and four beauties" had been put forward. "Five stresses and four beauties" is the epitome of various requirements for civic virtues in China, and the basic requirement is to love the motherland, and to uphold the party's leadership and the socialist system. What is virtue? The most important is to warmly love the motherland. Today, to love the motherland means loving socialist New China under the CPC leadership. Love for the motherland cannot be separated from loving the party and socialism. What is a beautiful deed? The most important is to win honor for the motherland and to do our utmost to make the motherland prosperous and powerful and promote socialist modernization. Referring to morality, the thinking and the deed of loving the country are always considered as important demonstrations of noble morality. Those who impair and humiliate the nation will always arouse people's scorn. Thus we can say that we have grasped the main point and the core of "five stresses and four beauties" by grasping "three warm loves" and urging people practice it.

"Three warm loves," and patriotism in particular, are the motive force for carrying the campaign of "five stresses and four beauties" to a high level. The Chinese people have a long historical tradition of patriotism. This is a profound feeling towards our own country, which has been fostered and strengthened from generation to generation. This is a banner which is able to arouse most of the Chinese people to devote themselves to unify the motherland and to make it prosperous and powerful. Sons and daughters of the Chinese nation have created innumerable heroic merits under this banner. Even those who temporarily lag behind will do all they can to catch up with the advanced without hesitating under the education and influence of patriotism. While advocating "five stresses and four beauties" and beautifying our minds, the environment and the relations between people, our purpose is to beautify our socialist motherland. Results will be quite different depending on whether the campaign of "five stresses and four beauties" is based on profound patriotic spirit. Let us take "dirtiness, disorder and poor service" for example. A new rubbish dump will pile up again after the old one has been removed if we just clear away the rubbish dump as it stands. There will be disorder again after we have restored order if we just straighten out order as it stands. Service will be poor again after it had been improved if we just straighten our service as it stands. If we unify our action of straightening out dirtiness, disorder and poor service with perfecting the image of the motherland, protecting the prestige of the motherland and building civilization of a high level in the motherland, the situation will be quite different.

We may adopt various and active forms of carrying out education in "three warm loves." Youth lack knowledge of history and they urgently need to make up the lessons they missed. If they don't understand what happened in the country yesterday, they won't understand the motherland of today and they will fail to be full of confidence and enthusiasm to create a bright future for the motherland. Practice has proven that education in history, and education in modern history in particular, is essential for education in "three warm loves." Apart from historical subjects, other practical subjects which are available everywhere may be used for education in "three warm loves." As regards the most important event, the subjects may range from the calamity of the "Great Cultural Revolution" to the turning point of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the new situation in socialist modernization initiated by the 12th CPC National Congress. Having gone through countless difficulties and setbacks, our great motherland has moved again towards light. On a smaller scale, each city, each factory, each school and each collective in our country has made good progress in recent years. This inspires the broad masses to be hopeful and confident. It is more practical and effective to teach ourselves to warmly love our motherland, socialism and the party through our own experiences and the achievements we have made. In short, we should sum up our experiences, and further create fresh experiences so that the campaign of unifying "five stresses, four beauties and three warm loves" will develop healthily and encourage the masses of people to bring their initiative into full play and to make our socialist motherland more beautiful and powerful.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES RURAL TOWN PLANNING

HK120719 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Make a Success of Village and Township Planning; Earnestly Practice Economical Use of Farmland"]

[Text] The experience of Jilin Province in doing a good job in village and township planning and practicing economical use of farmland merits attention.

After the peasants have become rich, they build more houses. This reflects in one respect the favorable situation in rural areas.

At the same time, there arises another problem worth mentioning, that is, the situation of building houses on farmland is rather serious in many places. This state of affairs has become an unhealthy trend in a number of places. China has a big population with limited land. For the sake of the happiness of the whole country and our later generations, it is a task of top priority to check this unhealthy trend. Otherwise, it will lead to disastrous consequences. Many old peasants have profound feelings on this matter. They say: We cannot just hand over "houses" but no "grain" to our later generations.

Recently, the CPC Central Committee and State Council clearly defined that for the next few years rural housing construction must no longer occupy farmland. This is a resolute measure that concerns the far-reaching interests of the people. Party committees and governments at various levels must adopt a firm attitude and conscientiously carry it out, so that the building of our villages and towns will gradually come onto the track of normal development.

For a long period of time the building of houses in a number of places was not planned and was in a state of spontaneous development. This is one of the main reasons that caused the arbitrary occupation of farmland for building houses. It is imperative to check the practices of arbitrarily occupying farmland for building houses and to enthusiastically support the just demands of peasants of building houses. Therefore, we must strengthen the leadership of housing construction in villages and towns; one of the most pressing tasks is to make a success of village and township planning as soon as possible, so that the building of villages and towns can be carried on under proper leadership and step by step in a planned way. One of the important principles of village and township planning is that it must practice economical use of farmland. The design of the houses must be more rational, occupy less land and also be convenient and comfortable for living. From now on, the criteria for judging whether a place has done a good job or not in the planning of their village and township and whether its achievements are great or not should not be by judging the number of houses they have built, but whether they have been distributed rationally in a planned way and whether they have conformed to the principle of practicing economical use of land. There are more than 5 million villages and over 50,000 towns in our country at present. They have been spontaneously formed on the basis of small-scale peasant economy over a long period. The distribution of these villages and towns are scattered and they occupied too much land. Provided we plan well and arrange appropriately, it is possible to transform the irrational state of village and township distribution and realize the principle of housing construction not occupying farmland. Jilin Province has taken an exemplary lead in this respect. There are also many typical examples of making a success of village and township planning at various localities. In order to deepen the understanding of the vast ranks of cadres and broad masses, we must promptly sum up these experiences and carry forward the work of village and township planning.

It is essential to conduct investigations and studies well in working out village and township planning. We must make full use of the results of investigations on agricultural resources and agricultural divisions, and prevent arbitrary occupation and indiscriminate use of farmland. In the past year or two, many places have combined the working out of village and township planning with clearing up and dealing with the cases of arbitrary occupation of farmland for building houses and adopted a method of doing both at the same time. This is a good method that reduces the obstruction of clearing up the cases of occupying farmland and also helps the peasants by appropriately arranging the building of villages and towns. We can make full use of open spaces of villages in plains regions and city suburbs to readjust the situation of scattered old villages and raise the utilization ratio of the current existing village sites.

Mountainous and hilly areas should try to make use of mountain slopes and hillsides as much as possible and release the fertile plain farmland. Bungalows can be changed to multistory buildings in places where conditions permit. Planning can be rough when prepared and then gradually made more detailed. The problem of rational distribution and control of farmland must be first solved followed by detailed planning. In accordance with local conditions, each locality can fix an appropriate control quota for the area of a housing site, size of the courtyard and distance between houses, so that it is advantageous to the rational use of land.

In working out village and township planning, it is more important to be practical than to draw on paper and hang it on the wall. Some places have adopted methods that are loved by the masses by carrying out wide publicity among the masses, organizing them to discuss and revise, and regarding the process of discussion as a process of the masses educating themselves; the results of this have been quite effective. Provided our planning has a wide mass basis, the masses will conscientiously abide by it and wherever the evil trend of arbitrary occupation of farmland for building houses emerges, it will be resisted and opposed by the masses. In order to ensure the seriousness of the village and township planning, no unauthorized changes may be made by any units or individuals after the approval of the planning. If there is a need for revision, it can be changed only by submitting it for examination to the former authorized organ and after approval.

The key to making a success of village and township planning is to gradually set up scientific and technical ranks that have a fairly high level. We can adopt a variety of methods and open all avenues of schooling in training the scientific and technical ranks. In addition to energetically running short term training classes, professional classes can be held in high schools or universities and colleges entrusted to conduct training classes and so on. The building of villages and towns is highly localized; therefore, in training people we must conform to the principle of going back to one's place of origin. The professional personnel needed by the county and commune levels must particularly be recruited from that locality, so that they can work contentedly after graduation and bring their role into full play. At the same time, we must also propose the scientific research units and personnel of town and country building departments to be geared to the needs of rural areas and actively work for the building of villages and towns.

"Rural areas must perform the two plays well, that is, family planning and housing sites." Like practicing family planning, the checking of arbitrary occupation of farmland for building houses is also an important matter that concerns the national economy and the people's livelihood. We must manage and use farmland well just like practicing family planning and controlling population growth, and work out village and township plans by stages and in groups within 2 to 3 years. The year 1983 is one of crucial importance. All localities must firmly grasp this work well and guarantee the successful progress of village and township planning.

WAN LI, FANG YI MEET WITH AGRONOMISTS IN BEIJING

OW120432 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Tea.] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- Comrade Wan Li today told the cadres of various local scientific and technical associations and agronomists from various localities that intellectuals and scientists should go to the countryside to teach the peasants more scientific and technological knowledge and to help them develop production and become well-to-do as soon as possible. The cadres and agronomists are attending a discussion meeting on rural science popularization work sponsored by the China Scientific and Technical Association.

The discussion meeting opened in Beijing on 5 January. Comrade Wan Li and Fang Yi today met with all the participants to the meeting at Zhongnanhai.

Wan Li told them: At present, the peasants regard the intellectuals as "gods of wealth," welcome them and want to be friends with them. This is because the peasants have realized through practice that to become well-to-do and to improve the economic situation it is necessary to rely first on the party leadership and next on science and technology.

Wan Li said: Where does the potential for increasing agricultural production lie? It primarily lies in our intelligence. Physical strength alone is no longer enough today; we need enthusiasm plus scientific knowledge. Therefore, the broad masses of peasants warmly welcome the intellectuals and scientists in the countryside to teach them scientific and technological knowledge.

Wan Li said that the rural science popularization work must be done constantly and in a down-to-earth way. He described the scientific and technical association as a popular mass organization doing a great deal in popularizing science in the countryside with little spending. He called on all local scientific and technical associations to set up grassroots science popularization associations in the countryside and to strengthen the contingent of rural science popularization personnel as soon as possible. He urged the local scientific and technical associations to organize the leading cadres who have enthusiasm for science and technology, all skillful persons, educated young people, scientists and technicians to energetically popularize science and technology in the rural areas and to help the peasants learn new techniques.

Wan Li urged the cultural and propaganda departments at all levels to work in coordination in popularizing science among the 800 million peasants. He called on the rural cadres at various levels to constantly raise their level of scientific and technological knowledge and economic management in order to carry on the rural science popularization work in a down-to-earth way throughout the country and use science to improve the rural situation and raise agricultural production.

During the meeting, Fang Yi discussed the following several things concerning science and technology serving economic construction and agriculture: We should popularize the use of scientific and technological accomplishments. On the one hand, we must carry forward the advantages of our traditional agriculture, such as intensive cultivation, low energy consumption and keeping an ecological balance. On the other hand, we should learn modern techniques and advanced management methods for agricultural and forestry production and construction. We should organize research on certain significant projects in order to develop necessary techniques for further agricultural development. We should run various training classes to train some agronomists and agrotechnicians of advanced and intermediate levels. We should enable the incumbent agricultural scientific and technological cadres to learn new techniques and enhance their own vocational and working ability. We should institute and improve networks for research and popularization of agricultural science and technology and continue to run well several comprehensive scientific experimental bases for various agricultural regions.

YUAN BAOHUA ON IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK

OW120600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Jan (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the national meeting on ideological and political work among staff members and workers yesterday, Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, called on the industrial, transport, capital construction, financial and trade departments to do their best to create a new situation in ideological and political work in various enterprises.

He said that during the new historical period the basic task of ideological and political work among staff members and workers in enterprises is to give them a communist ideological education.

Yuan Baohua went on to say: Our country is now in a new historical period with many new situations and problems confronting our ideological and political work, as in the case of economic work. In particular, he dwelt on the restructuring of organizations and the reform of the cadre system which are being carried out step-by-step together with the series of measures being taken to streamline the economic management system. He said: All these require us to change in various ways the relations of production and superstructure that do not correspond with our productive forces; all management methods, activities and ways of thinking that are incompatible with the new situation; and all systems, regulations and rules that are considered irrational. This will inevitably evoke various reactions in the minds of staff members and workers. Contradictions will appear between reform and conservatism and making progress and lagging behind, and ideological and practical problems of one kind or another will result. Therefore, strong ideological and political work is necessary so that the minds of staff members and workers will catch up with the development of the situation and they will take the initiative to make changes.

After reviewing and summing up the principal experiences in ideological and political work in enterprises over the past few years, Yuan Baohua set forth 7 suggestions to strengthen and improve this work among staff members and workers with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as a guide: first, link the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress with the study of basic theories and the work of summing up experience and solving problems presently encountered in ideology and in practical work. Second, carry out ideological and political work with a view toward the overall consolidation of enterprises, the improvement of their management in diversified ways and the boosting of their economic results. Third, give the broad masses of staff members and workers, especially young staff members and workers, education in communist ideology. Fourth, do well in consolidating and building grassroots party organizations and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style. Fifth, educate staff members and workers to discard the various kinds of bias of despising and discriminating against intellectuals and give full play to the latter's role in socialist modernization. Sixth, form a capable enterprise political work contingent. The number of fulltime enterprise political work cadres is now estimated at some 1 million in the country. Great efforts should be made to bring up, educate and train cadres for doing political work in enterprises and gradually form an education and training system for primary-, middle- and high-level political work cadres in the country. Seventh, party organizations should free themselves from the tedious administrative affairs and further strengthen their leadership over ideological and political work in enterprises.

In addition, Yuan Baohua made the following demands on economic commissions at various levels for them to do a really good job in ideological and political work in enterprises by coordinating with departments concerned under the leadership of the party organizations and the government: First, they should grasp two things at the same time and do simultaneous jobs; that is, they should persist in grasping material and spiritual civilization at the same time and should study, plan and examine ideological and political work in enterprises simultaneously with the study, planning and examination of economic work. Second, they should see to it that adequate personnel are provided to political work organizations in economic departments and in enterprises so that these organizations will be strengthened. In consolidating enterprises and restructuring organizations, these organizations should be strengthened rather than weakened. Third, they should grasp the work of training enterprise political work cadres as conscientiously as training economic management cadres.

Fourth, they should educate economic work cadres to be concerned about and to learn to do ideological and political work. At the same time, they should educate political work cadres to study economic work so as to conduct ideological and political work centered on production and construction. Thus it will become a good, general practice in enterprises that everyone will be concerned about production and will do ideological and political work.

BAI HUA, OTHERS NOTE 'IDEOLOGICAL CHANGES'

OW081820 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jan (XINHUA) -- The representatives of the group for the study of Marxism and party lectures among students of the institutions of higher learning in the capital held a forum entitled: "CYL Members Must Become Young Communists."

More than 300 representatives who attended the forum freely discussed their gratifying ideological changes in recent years after they had studied Marxist-Leninist theories, the new party constitution and other related documents of the party. Huang Gaoxiao of Beijing University, Bai Hua [4101 2901] of China People's University, and others reviewed their own ideological changes. They said: After studying the Marxist-Leninist theories, they have deepened their understanding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, strengthened their feelings toward the party and gradually fortified their faith in communism. They expressed their determination to foster the lofty ideals of communism and also fight all their life for the cause of communism.

The representatives of the group for the study of the new party constitution by class No 95 of the department of automation of Qinghua University and the group for the study of "Das Kapital" by the department of politics-economics of Beijing Teachers University separately described how their members had consciously organized themselves to earnestly study classic works of Marxism-Leninism and the new party constitution in order to become qualified developers of the four modernization program.

Zeng Delin, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, Peng Peiyun, vice minister of education and others attended the forum. They encouraged the young people to study even more extensively and in a down-to-earth manner and to bring along even more people to study together so that more and more young people will not only master advanced scientific knowledge, but also master advanced ideas and become young communists.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON STUDENTS' CHANGING IDEOLOGY

HK110816 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 1

["Newsletter Written Exclusively for GUANGMING RIBAO" by XINHUA reporter Li Yuanpu [2621 0337 3184]: "March in Broad Strides Toward the Party and Marxism-Leninism -- on the Far-Reaching Changes That Have Taken Place Among University Students in Tianjin Since the 12th CPC Congress"]

[Text] It was 25 November 1982. When the discussion meeting organized by the Tianjin Teacher Training College CYL Committee on studying Lenin's "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues" ended, it was past 9 o'clock in the evening. All other people had left the meeting place for the dormitory except Shao Debiao, a student of the mathematics department. He wanted to have a talk with Qiao Lijuan, vice secretary of the CYL committee. Shao Debiao told her about his impressions after attending the discussion meeting and said: "I did not expect my schoolmates to study so conscientiously and talk so penetratingly. I have lagged behind and I will certainly do all I can to catch up." Qiao Lijuan said: "I also have the same impressions. I thought the discussion meeting might be a failure. I did not expect the students to have such great enthusiasm in studying. I have underestimated the initiative of the our schoolmates in studying Marxism-Leninism. I have also lagged behind. Let us encourage each other in our endeavors!"

In 1980, the Tianjin Teacher Training College CYL Committee organized a report meeting on theoretical study. In the course of the discussions, many people walked out of the meeting one after another and the noise drowned the voice of the person speaking on the platform. After a lapse of more than a year, a marked change took place. This was indeed an event beyond the expectations of many people. Most of the students taking part in the discussion meeting had read "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues" three to five times. Some of them had even made notes. As far as many students were concerned, this was the first time in their lives that they had so conscientiously studied the works of Marx and Lenin. A student of the Chinese department, Wu Songlin, said: After reading "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues," I feel that my field of vision has widened. I know too little about Marxist-Leninist theories. For us, this generation of university students, this is not a question of setting things to rights but one of bringing order and acquiring a correct world outlook. What we need to do is precisely to imbue ourselves with Marxist-Leninist theories.

For some time now, some university students have taken a skeptical attitude toward Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Now, after conscientiously studying Marxist-Leninist works, some of them have gradually become convinced by the great logical force of Marxism-Leninism. Recently, in his ideological report, a student of the Chinese department in Tianjin Teacher Training College, Zhang Jianxing, wrote: I have read the article "Deutsche Ideology" written by Marx and Engels. It is an excellent piece of writing. If we think it over in a realistic manner, we shall feel that it is the truth. With deep compunction Zhang Jianxing said: As far as a person is concerned, the most terrible thing is to negate more things than he knows, to regard negation of everything as a fashion and to treat Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought with only his own meager knowledge. In the past, we have suffered a great deal at the hands of people who told lies. Why should we not adopt an honest attitude toward Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought?

Sartre's existentialism and Freud's psychoanalysis were in vogue for a time among some university students. Some people believed in the remark that "other people are hell" and others paid attention only to practical benefit without stressing morality and engaged in what they called "spiritual love." On 3 November, the student union of Tianjin Teacher Training College held a discussion meeting on "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State" by Engels. After the announcement was put up, many students entered their names. When the discussion meeting started, the classroom was packed with more than 40 students. In the course of the meeting, some people spoke glowingly of the Marxist viewpoint on love and marriage; some analyzed the idealist nature of existentialism and psychoanalysis; and some criticized philistine philosophy on questions of love and marriage. Many students felt that they had gained a lot from the discussions. They thought Engels had explained the questions more convincingly and brilliantly than Sartre and Freud.

The marked changes that have taken place in the students' attitude toward Marxism have been closely linked with the profound changes that have taken place in the social life, and particularly in the economic life, of our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At the beginning of last year, Gao Jishun, a student of Nankai University, held extreme views about the party and Marxism. Marked changes have taken place in him since the beginning of this year. He lost his antagonism toward the party organization and was filled with exultation at the convocation of the 12th party congress. Realizing that his ideology had gone to extremes, he expressed his readiness to clear up his ideas and sum up both experiences and lessons. For this reason, he systematically read the four volumes of the "Selected Works of Marx and Engels." He said: The more I read the works of Marx and Engels, the more I realize my immaturity and superficiality.

Following the improvement of his political consciousness, Gao Jishun's spiritual outlook has also changed. In the past, he was of an uncommunicative and eccentric disposition. He seldom participated in collective activities. Now, he takes an active part in after class activities. He has even performed and sung revolutionary songs. Many students are amazed at the changes that have taken place in Gao Jishun. What was the turning point in the changes? Gao Jishun said: My home is in a mountain valley in Funing County, Hebei Province. After graduating from senior middle school, I returned home to do farm work. But some people who were inferior to me in either studies or conduct became cadres or entered university through the back door. The corrupt style of a few cadres filled me with indignation. The peasants worked hard for a day but they earned only about a dozen fen. After engaging in socialism for several decades, we have results like this. This made me lose confidence and left me skeptical. During summer vacation last year, I returned home to have a look. Great changes have taken place in my home village. The cadres who rode roughshod over the people have been overthrown and the peasants do not have to worry about food and clothing. I felt that the party serves the people and that Marxism-Leninism can really solve problems. In addition to that, there was also help from the party and CYL organizations. I have come to realize from the bottom of my heart that my previous views were wrong.

There are also similar cases in various other universities in Tianjin. CYL cadres said: Although there are various problems among the university students, they have, after all, grown up in a new society, have always received the education of the party and do not have any class prejudice against the party and Marxism-Leninism. When they have dispelled their ideological misunderstanding, they will march in broad strides toward the party and Marxism-Leninism.

Since the 12th party congress, many students have come to feel profoundly the trust the party and people have in them. This is an important reason why they are more and more interested in studying Marxist theories. Jin Yanshi, a postgraduate student of the economy department who had just finished his studies at the Nankai University, said: In the past, there was a lot of censure of youths in society. Youths felt socially underconfident and abandoned. From the grand strategic objective put forward by the 12th party congress, we feel the greatest confidence the party and people have in the younger generation. This is because in a decade, the present university students will become the backbone in various trades and services. In this sense, quadrupling the output value is a task chiefly allotted to the youth, and to university students in particular. This has evoked in us a sense of responsibility for the destiny of the state and nation. In an informal discussion at Nankai University attended by some students who had applied for party membership, Jin Yanshi talked about his impressions and this aroused strong sympathy. A student of the Chinese department Sun Mei said: The 12th party congress has filled me with enthusiasm. It is as if the pulse of the party has been linked with my nerves. I can see hope; why should I be irresolute? I should actively answer the party's call and plunge myself into the mighty cause. I should not remain an observer. It is precisely under the inspiration of the sense of responsibility for the great cause of the four modernizations that groups for studying the new party constitution and for studying Marxism-Leninism have sprung up like mushrooms among the university students in Tianjin. Before the 12th party congress, few students of the Tianjin Foreign Languages Institute studied the works of Marx and Lenin in their spare time. After the 12th party congress, six students in the Spanish department formed the first group for studying the works of Marx and Lenin. In 2 months the group has grown to 14 members. Groups for studying the works of Marx and Lenin have also been set up in the other departments of the institute. According to incomplete statistics from 10 institutes of higher learning such as Nankai University, Tianjin University, Tianjin Teacher Training College, Tianjin Textile Industrial College and Tianjin Finance and Economics Institute, there are 114 groups for studying the new party constitution and for studying the works of Marx and Lenin among the students.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION INCREASES IN 1982

OW121005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- China added more than 6.34 million tons of crude oil production capacity in 1982, 5.8 percent above the state plan, according to reports today from the Chinese Ministry of Petroleum Industry.

Last year 102 million tons of crude oil were produced in China.

"The added capacity has helped China maintain the present annual oil production level at 100 million tons," the ministry said.

Successes were reported last year in various oil and gas fields in the construction of new zones, in improving the old zones and oil and gas treatment projects and in management, according to the ministry.

Outstanding in this regard were the Daqing oil-field, China's largest, and Shengli, north China and Liaohe oilfields.

A total of 528 million cubic meters of natural gas production capacity was added last year, 5.6 percent more than the planned figure. Last year, China produced 10.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

1982 INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT PLAN OVERFULFILLED

OW120449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- According to information released by the State Statistical Bureau: The results of the implementation of the 1982 industrial production and transportation task plan have shown the gross value of industrial production in 1982 increased by 7.4 percent as compared with 1981; the production plans for 90 of the 100 major products under state evaluation were overfulfilled and some improvement was made on economic results. The communications and transportation department also fulfilled its 1982 plan in an all-around way. This shows that we have taken another firm step forward towards an all-around fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

In 1982, China continued a steady development in industrial production and transportation. The 1982 state plan projected a 4 percent industrial growth and called for efforts to be made to bring the figure up to 5 percent in the course of carrying out the plan. The result not only exceeded the projected target of 4 percent but also surpassed the desired target of 5 percent. An important indication that our industrial production and transportation tasks have taken a sound path of steady development is that we leave some leeway when we formulate the plan and we strive to overfulfill the plan in the course of carrying it out.

Another important indication of our steady development in the industrial production and transportation task is that various industries are increasing their output in a more coordinated way. After registering large increases for 3 consecutive years, the production of light industry continued to increase in 1982 by 5.6 percent. The output of heavy industry decreased for 2 years in a row and began to rise again, with the 1982 output up 9.3 percent from 1981. The ratio between light industry and heavy industry has become more rational. In addition, the light industry drastically reduced the production of products in excessive supply, such as synthetic fabrics and radios. At the same time, it continued to increase by a big margin such durable consumer goods as watches, sewing machines, bicycles, television sets, washing machines, cameras, refrigerators and recorders.

Moreover, heavy industry readjusted its service orientation and brought about faster growth in the production of products having an important bearing on agriculture, light industry and energy industry. Without much additional production capability, the energy industry also fulfilled the 1982 state plan, with total output increasing by 3.8 percent compared with 1981. Thanks to the efforts made by the departments concerned, of the energy products, the output of coal was 650 million tons, up 4.8 percent from 1981.

The third important indication of the steady development of industrial production in 1982 is that the increase of output was even throughout the year. This was very unusual because we began to improve the past situation of relaxing at the beginning of the year and rushing the production towards the end of the year.

In 1982 the industrial and transportation departments made some improvement in economic results. However, the improvement was still not enough, and further efforts are still necessary.

FOREIGN FUNDS REPORTED USED BY DOMESTIC GROUPS

HK120239 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] The Bank of China has attracted considerable foreign funds for use by domestic organizations and enterprises, according to the ECONOMIC DAILY.

From 1979 to 1982, the bank extended \$9.18 billion in foreign exchange loans to central organizations and local enterprises, four times the amount from 1973 to 1978.

Of the total, \$1.66 billion was lent to local enterprises for 7,000 projects.

By the time the loans were repaid, the total production value of the projects had increased 5.7 billion yuan (\$3 billion), taxes 700 million yuan (\$368 million) and profit 900 million yuan (\$473 million). There had also been an increase in foreign exchange of \$1.26 billion.

The bank provided \$2.65 billion in loans to build the China Ocean Shipping Company's fleet from 1973 to 1982. As a result, the company's annual turnover passed \$1 billion and it provided an annual profit of \$400 million to the state.

The Shanghai branch extended \$2.2 million in foreign exchange loan for construction of the Hongqiao Hotel, which was the first large hotel built with funds from the bank.

The hotel, with 600 rooms and a floor area of 45,000 square metres, will accommodate 100,000 foreign and overseas Chinese tourists every year.

The bank's foreign exchange loans come from deposits by foreign banks and those in its overseas, Hong Kong and Macao branches. They have totalled \$11.47 billion in the past three years, three times more than the total foreign funds used by the state in joint ventures, cooperative business, oil exploitation investment and compensation trade in the same period.

The foreign exchange loans provided by the bank are mainly to be used in major state projects, such as transport, energy, and technical innovation in small-and medium-sized enterprises.

EXPERTS STRESS INVESTMENT FEASIBILITY STUDIES

OW110813 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Jan (XINHUA) -- Recently a group of engineers, technicians and economists, who were invited by the technological and economic research center of the State Council to attend a "project economic appraisal discussion meeting," made an appeal to leading cadres of departments, localities and enterprises concerned to pay attention to feasibility studies and economic appraisal prior to investing in new construction, expansion and technical transformation projects. They held that this is of extreme significance for correct investment decisionmaking, avoiding mistakes in construction and achieving better returns on investment.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, our country will invest as much as 360 billion yuan in fixed assets. There are 890 large and medium-sized construction projects, as well as a large number of technical transformation projects to be undertaken during this period. Feasibility studies and economic appraisal should be conducted before decisions are made on any of these projects. Therefore, sound project economic appraisal is of great significance in successfully fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and achieving the great goals by the year 2000.

Based on our country's actual conditions, the experts made four proposals for doing a good job in feasibility studies and economic appraisal:

Feasibility studies (including economic appraisal) on construction and transformation projects should be incorporated in the procedures for capital construction in our country. This means a stipulation by law that, before the decision to start any new construction, expansion or technical transformation project, whatever the channel for its funding arrangements, a serious and careful feasibility study and technical appraisal must be completed as to its product plan, resources and geological conditions, availability of raw and semifinished materials, power, transportation facilities and so forth. No project may be started without such a feasibility study and technical appraisal.

An economic appraisal must be conducted on a construction or transformation project, not only from the viewpoint of the enterprise but from the viewpoint of the state and society as a whole. If the result of the economic appraisal of a project proves that it is not in the interests of the state and society, it is then undesirable, even if it is in the interests of the enterprise. Only in this way can we avoid blindness and duplication in construction.

Relevant economic leading departments should set up a permanent feasibility study organization to popularize the application of feasibility studies and economic appraisal by fields and with specific emphasis, organize exchanges of information and data and train economic appraisal specialists.

A system of professional responsibility for feasibility studies and a system of responsibility for decisions should be established. The unit and personnel performing project feasibility studies and economic appraisals should be responsible for the scientific nature, objectivity, reliability and fairness of the studies and appraisals. In making a decision, the leading organ should seriously examine the project economic appraisal report and the examination report by the specific units concerned, and should be responsible for the result of its decision.

NEW SYSTEM FOR CATERING, SERVICE TRADE ANNOUNCED

OW111810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Tianjin, January 11 (XINHUA) -- From now to 1985, 72,000 of China's 80,000 state-owned restaurants, hotels, bathhouses and barber shops will assume responsibility for their own profits and losses under a "contractual economic responsibility system."

This announcement was made at a recent national work conference on catering and service trades held in Tianjin.

While continuing to be owned by the state, these enterprises -- each employing no more than 30 people -- will be allowed to retain whatever is left after costs and taxes are deducted under contracts they have signed with the government.

In line with the same principle, the conference reported, employees may also start independent businesses at sites they themselves choose, with permission of proper authorities.

But large hotels and restaurants will continue to be operated by the government.

Additional flexible policies will be adopted to encourage cooperative and private catering and service enterprises. Such enterprises are expected to handle by 1985 about 70 percent of the annual business turnover of the entire catering and service trades -- 14.4 billion yuan (RMB) as the conference predicted.

At present, state-owned enterprises handle 60 percent of the business turnover of the trades. This figure is expected to drop to 30 percent in 1985.

The latest decision is seen as a major step to enhance worker initiative for better business operations by overcoming two long-standing problems -- rigid government control and egalitarianism in distribution.

The new contractual economic responsibility system has been instituted since last October on a trial basis in 100 of the 262 state-owned enterprises in Guangzhou and about 25 percent of the 800 such enterprises in Shenyang. Increased taxes to the government and more income for workers are the result of the experiment, according to the Tianjin conference.

ZHOU YANG WRITES ON 12TH CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK111351 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan p 5

[Article by Zhou Yang [0719 2254]: "Carry Forward the Spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress was a very successful congress in the history of our party. It was a congress of unprecedented unity and democracy. During the congress, careful discussions were held on the report of the CPC Central Committee and other relevant documents. Members of the Central Committee and other relevant committees were elected after repeated deliberations and consultations. It achieved the purpose of developing the democratic style of work, pooling the wisdom of the masses and making the people fight with one heart and one mind for the common goal of creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Many comrades said that the 12th CPC National Congress was a continuation and development of the 7th and 8th CPC National Congresses and the most important congress in the party's history since the 7th national congress. The party's 7th national congress laid a foundation for the victory of the new democratic revolution in our country. Without this congress, the whole country could not have been liberated in a short time. The line of the 8th CPC National Congress was also correct. However, since the overall development of socialist construction was underestimated at that time, the correct line and many correct propositions put forward by this congress were not adhered to and conscientiously implemented in practice. Now the situation is different. We are convinced that after the 12th CPC National Congress, an entirely new situation will inevitably emerge in our socialist modernization construction.

First, the 12th CPC National Congress adhered to and developed the party's correct line, adhered to the policy of unity and democracy and restored the party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism. The reason the party's seventh national congress was a success was that the Yanan rectification movement was carried out during which serious criticism and self-criticism was carried out in the whole party and historical experiences and lessons were conscientiously summed up. In comparison with the 7th national congress, the situation in which the 12th national congress was held was greatly different. At the 7th Plenary Session of the 6th CPC Central Committee, the party's first document summing up historical experiences was adopted, and at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in June 1981, the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" was adopted. The first document was drafted under the personal direction of Comrade Mao Zedong, and the subsequent one was drafted in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and carried out an extensive, profound and public self-criticism, within the whole party and whole people, of the mistakes committed by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong during his later years. The self-criticism from our party Central Committee to the whole party and the whole people, which is certainly impossible for any other political parties, shows that our party is highly mature and full of vitality. Our comrades must not consider it easy to make self-criticism. It is really not an easy thing. Not to mention a big political party, it would also need great courage and a scientific attitude for a man to make such bold and frank self-criticism. Many comrades have been working on the cultural and art front for a long time; some of us have been working for even more than half a century. It is necessary for us to review the history since the May 4th Movement and see what is correct and what is wrong. It is necessary for us to appropriately sum up our basic experiences and lessons. Of course, when a mistake is made, there are usually reasons in history and personal reasons. By summing up experiences and lessons, we do not mean to affix responsibility to any individual, but to correctly appraise the achievements and errors as well as the right and wrong in history so that we can become more mature and wise.

An important reason for the success of the 12th CPC National Congress is that criticism and self-criticism were carried out. Some comrades said that at the congress, some erring comrades had not made self-criticism. To these comrades who had not yet made self-criticism, we must wait for their consciousness, and to those who had, more or less, made self-criticism, we must welcome them. Besides, these comrades have all rendered meritorious services. Some of them have even made great contributions. Therefore, they were also elected members of the Central Committee or the Central Advisory Commission. This is correct. I myself also gave my vote for them. In my opinion, the self-criticism made at the 12th CPC National Congress was better than those at all previous party congresses. Wang Ming did not make a self-criticism at the seventh national congress, but Chairman Mao still urged the representatives to vote for him.

Comrade Mao Zedong said that Ah Q [the main character in Lu Xun's "The True Story of Ah Z"] had many shortcomings and was seriously influenced by the three bad habits, but our comrades must not forget that he was killed by the reactionaries. Comrade Mao Zedong drew a clear line of demarcation between right and wrong and between the enemy and ourselves. The party's correct line should also do the same.

Second, the reason the 12th CPC National Congress was a success is also that the realistic ideological line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was developed and carried out. On the basis of this ideological line, the correct political, economic and organizational lines were formulated. Practice is the sole criterion of truth. Our practice since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has proved that the party's line is correct and the leadership of the party Central Committee is highly effective. Therefore, our party enjoys active support from the broad masses of people. In his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a highly summarized and brilliant exposition on the spirit of this congress. He said: "The basic conclusion we have drawn from our experiences in the long history is to combine the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete conditions in our country and take our own road in building Chinese-style socialism." This summarized conclusion, which was drawn by our party Central Committee in light of the new historical situation, is an important contribution. It is also the guiding ideology of the 12th CPC National Congress. Marxism must be developed, and it can advance only in the course of development. However, it is not an easy job to take our own road! Although Comrade Mao Zedong also made similar remarks in the past, the profundity and content of the new summary made by the CPC Central Committee under the new historical conditions are not a mere copy of previous remarks. It was also pointed out in the opening speech that "the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts has always been, and will always be, our standpoint." This is also a brilliant exposition. In my opinion, the fundamental spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress includes the following two points: building Chinese-style socialism and maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts. This is the essence of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

We must realize that this experience is not easily gained. The party has not always followed its own road since its establishment, but has groped and tried many times. In its course of advance, it has inevitably suffered from partial failure and setbacks. Although the enlightenment advocates had tried to make China follow the Western road and enlightenment was more progressive than feudalism, it was not applicable in the semicolonial and semifeudal old China. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out long ago that, by invading China, the imperialists aimed to turn China into one of their colonies rather than help China develop capitalism. The slogan of "using Chinese learning as the foundation and Western learning for reference" is also wrong. Of course, there are differences between Chinese and Western learning. But on the question of saving China, the important thing is to distinguish between progress and conservativeness. Marxism did not originate in China but in a foreign country. It is an universal truth. However, it can become a concrete truth only when it is combined with the realities in China. Later, when we learned from the USSR, we regarded all remarks from the Third International as the truth. I also did the same at that time. This was because the Chinese revolution was just in its first stage and had to learn from the others, just as children beginning to learn to walk. We must not lay the blame on the children who are learning to walk. Similarly, we must not jeer at immature revolutionaries. The revolution and construction can only develop step by step through a process from immaturity to maturity and from being inexperienced to being experienced, and then to being highly experienced. What the CPC Central Committee has pointed out recently is a summary of our experiences gained in the long history.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has formulated a correct ideological line and has criticized the erroneous "two whatevers" viewpoint. It has smashed the trammels of long-standing dogmatism and personality cult (if there had been only dogmatism without a personality cult, it might have been better. The combination of the two brought about the danger of autocracy). This is of far-reaching significance. We must never underestimate the significance of the struggle against the "two whatevers" faction. Through this struggle, we have restored the truth of Mao Zedong Thought and have correctly upheld and developed it. Owing to this struggle, our party was able to formulate the correct line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; many frame-ups, false charges and wrong sentences have been redressed; the historical truth has been restored and a lively political situation of stability and unity for which the people had long yearned has emerged. Of course, this does not mean that everything will be all right in the future. That is impossible. On the contrary, we shall inevitably meet with new problems and setbacks. But since we have a correct line, we have better conditions to overcome difficulties and prevent big setbacks. Now the focus of work has been shifted to economic work. This is also a brilliant achievement scored after summing up our experiences and lessons in the long history. Both Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang's reports were a crystallization of the blood of countless revolutionaries of the older generation.

While opposing personality cult and the "two whatevers" faction, action was also taken to oppose the trend of bourgeois liberalization, which attempted to draw people away from the leadership of the party and deviate from the socialist road. This trend really existed, although it appeared in various forms. Therefore, without carrying out this two-front struggle, it would be impossible to put forward the great program at the 12th CPC National Congress. This program pointed out the strategic target, focal point and steps of our socialist modernization. In other words, the party's work since the 3d plenary session had made sufficient ideological, political and organizational preparations for the convention of the 12th CPC National Congress. The policy put forward at the 3d plenary session was systematically summarized at the 12th CPC National Congress and became the main content of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the congress.

Third, at this congress, the great target of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value was advanced. When studying the documents, many comrades have asked: Is it possible for us to realize this target? After I read the texts of the speeches made by many comrades, especially by those who are engaged in economic work, my confidence in this respect was doubled. This target is entirely different from those high targets we put forward before. At the same time, the congress also demanded to achieve three fundamental improvements, that is, the fundamental improvement of the state finance and economy, of social atmosphere and of the party's work style. We must say that this also has a realistic foundation, because the Central Committee also put forward four important guarantees and concrete measures to realize this great goal. This is why we say the program of the 12th CPC National Congress is a realistic one. Our literary and art circles are in favor of this program and will fight for its realization with our work.

In the report to the 12th CPC National Congress, the building of socialist spiritual civilization was emphasized and was discussed independently as a special question. This was never or rarely seen in the past. It was imperative and the right time for the CPC Central Committee to raise this question, which is really of vital importance. Material production and civilization and spiritual production and civilization must be suited to each other, for they are mutually conditional and interdependent. However, they are not absolutely balanced, for this is impossible. This question was clearly expounded in the works of Marxist classics. Marx pointed out the imbalance between economic and artistic developments in society.

Spiritual civilization should be suited to material civilization, which is the foundation. Adhering to this point means adhering to materialism. But at present, spiritual civilization is, to a great extent, not suited to material civilization. For example, in China, which is a large country, there are many illiterate people but very few university students. This does not suit the modernization drive in our country. What should we do to change this status? Every time a meeting was held, the educational, science and cultural departments complained of shortage of funds. In some places, educational and cultural funds were not used for educational and cultural purposes. This status should not be continued. I believe that after the 12th national congress, it will be gradually changed.

In the building of socialist spiritual civilization, not only is material investment necessary, but also the investment in the training of talented people. Thus, we must have foresight, cherish talented people and attach importance to the role of intellectuals in the building of spiritual and material civilizations. More cultural institutions must be set up and more avenues must be opened for people of talent. We must encourage the atmosphere of learning culture. Due to the long-term "leftist" influence, we have not attached sufficient attention to talented people. Not only during the period in which the "gang of four" was in power, but also during the 17 years immediately after the founding of the republic, we did not pay sufficient attention to cherishing talented people. Too many movements were launched, in which the two different kinds of contradictions were often mixed up. As a result many talented people were not discovered and trained. We must cherish people and care for each other. In the past, when we criticized humanitarianism and the theory of human nature, we also made some one-sided criticisms and committed mistakes. We must encourage the exposition of the theory of human nature and humanitarianism with the scientific viewpoint of historical materialism and must not oppose them or look down upon them without exception. We should also publicize the materialist theory of human nature and proletarian humanitarianism and respect people, respect the dignity of people. China's traditional morality held that "a scholar would rather be killed than be insulted." Here, the "scholar" refers to the intellectuals. Even in the feudal society, people already knew the importance of intellectuals; how can we ignore it today when we are building socialist spiritual civilization? We must sum up our past experiences and lessons, and take a correct approach to the question of intellectuals so that this problem can be well solved. At present, there are about 25 million intellectuals in our country. They are an important force in our socialist construction and in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to mobilize their socialist enthusiasm. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the policy on intellectuals has been carried out step by step, and the working conditions for the intellectuals have gradually been improved. However, we cannot rest content with this. There are still many problems to solve. Some people are still holding that the revolution can be carried out without knowledge. This is entirely a wrong view. In his "Tasks for the Youth League," Lenin pointed out clearly that only when we are armed with the complete knowledge mankind has created can we become communists. Without intellectuals, we cannot successfully carry out socialist construction. Therefore, knowledge and intellectuals must be esteemed. In the past, they were not esteemed. This was an expression of backwardness. In order to build socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to take a correct attitude toward intellectuals. The All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles must do a good job in this respect. It is necessary to study and improve the style of work, including organizational style and form of activity, of the literary and art organizations after summing up experiences and in accordance with the needs of the new situation. It is necessary to oppose various kinds of erroneous views which are hostile to, or show contempt for, intellectuals, and which look down upon science and culture and defend ignorance and backwardness. The federation of literary and art circles was formed on the eve of the founding of New China. It is a nationwide professional and comprehensive mass organization led by the party.

It is the people's own organization, and an organization of the literary and art workers. Its autonomy should be respected. Since the government organizations, such as the Ministry of Culture, must be granted autonomy, the literary and art organizations, such as the federation of literary and art circles and various associations, must also be granted it. Their professional and independent organizations must be preserved and esteemed. The responsible comrades in these organizations must make themselves good assistants of the party and must be good at cooperating with, and learning from, non-party experts and masses. They must also divide work with and closely cooperate with government departments in charge of cultural work and the political departments of the army. It is necessary to foster the spirit of serving the people and the spirit of collectivism, and resolutely oppose bureaucratism and the trend of slackness in discipline. It is necessary to help the literary and art workers go deep among the masses of people through various channels to derive rich spiritual nourishment, so as to create a good atmosphere of creation and research and provide the writers and artists with essential conditions to work.

The socialist literary and art cause is a cause of the broad masses of people. Without mobilizing the enthusiasm of the people, we can accomplish nothing and achieve no successes. The reason our agricultural front has scored great achievements in a short period of time is the practice of various forms of responsibility system has mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants. In order to create a new situation in socialist literary and art work, it is necessary to do a good job in mobilizing the enthusiasm of the literary and art workers (both professional and amateur) and bring it into the orientation of serving the people and serving socialism. Otherwise, it may be misled onto the erroneous road of seeking personal fame and position, which does not conform to the general orientation of the development of socialist literature and art.

Referring to the question of the "double hundred" policy, which concerns the freedom of literary creation and scientific research, the draft of the new constitution has already made some clear stipulations on it. We should not take a skeptical attitude toward this policy. The "double hundred" policy is a firm policy of our party in developing science and culture. It is a long-term and fundamental policy formulated on the basis of acknowledging the existence of various contradictions in socialist society. We should not take a skeptical and wavering attitude toward this policy. The literary and art workers must have a high sense of responsibility toward the people. Without this sense of responsibility, one will not be a literary and art worker of the people and a socialist literary and art worker. On the other hand, we hold that leading organs must ensure the freedom of creation and art work of the literary and art workers. In a socialist country, the people are in power. If not the people, who else could ensure the necessary freedom of creation? Literary and art work has its own characteristics and law. It cannot be developed if we seek rigid uniformity or restrict it rigidly. It is necessary to ensure this essential and indispensable freedom. This has nothing to do with liberalization. Only when the essential freedom is guaranteed, can bourgeois liberalization be effectively prevented. Without this essential freedom, the literary and art workers may possibly become estranged from, or even be antagonistic to the party. Therefore, freedom in creation, especially in artistic style, must be guaranteed. Writers and artists must be allowed to engage in free artistic creation according to their own characteristics and styles. We have said that the rights and interests of the writers should be guaranteed, and this is the most important right and interest for them. Once I quoted "The Book of Changes" which says: "Unanimity can be achieved through various ways. The people's thinking varies even after achieving unanimity." The people's thinking is changeable and is full of variety. It cannot be fixed by a certain framework. Now the thinking of the young people is not entirely the same as ours. We can guide them and compete with them, but can never coerce them. The above quotation from "The Book of Changes" is still useful to us, for unanimity can be achieved through various ways.

For example, scientists, creators and other experts have their own ways to reach unanimity. If there were no different ways, there would be no science, no art and no world. What we demand is "unanimity" and "uniformity" in the orientation of socialism and on the basis of common interests. However, they can be achieved through various ways. No one can change this. We must allow the existence of various colors. Chairman Mao said that the world is a unity of variety. So, on the question of art, we must adopt a more lenient policy. When we say we must keep unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, we mean that politically we should do so. But on the question of science and art, full freedom should be granted. This is not liberalization. Without doubt, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" must be adhered to. This is a policy which enjoys the broadest support of the literary and art workers.

In the political field, the 12th CPC National Congress put forward a grand program of socialist modernization construction and solved the problem of policy and line. In the organizational field, it also solved the important problem of handing and taking over jobs. If only the problem of policy and line was solved, without the guarantee in the organizational field, the problem would not really be solved. The problem of handing and taking over jobs between the old and new cadres is a big problem. Chairman Mao also raised this question in his lifetime, but it was not properly solved. Has it been solved well this time? I think it has been solved better than before. Once I said at an advisory commission meeting that since we are already over 70, why should we not act as advisers? This interim measure must be taken until all old cadres retire or leave their posts for convalescence. The measure taken by the central authorities means a great beginning. It makes people feel more natural and secure. During the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," due to the abnormal relations within the party, some comrades were reluctant to hand over their jobs. This is comprehensible. However, we must do a good job in this respect now, for it is easier now to do it smoothly. This is not a matter concerning private interests or concerning the arrangement for cadres, but a matter concerning the party's cause and the cause of the future. At present, the main task is to promote cooperation between the old and new cadres. This is a key problem in handing and taking over the jobs between the old and new cadres. All our comrades have the duty to do it well. We must share with the central authorities in this respect. Now what merits our attention is guarding against the three kinds of people Comrades Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping have often talked about, that is, those who indulged in beating, smashing and looting during the 10 years of turmoil, who rose to prominence by rebellion and who oppose the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In our literary and art units, I think there must also be some people of these kinds. This is a relatively complicated problem. Comrades Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping have repeatedly mentioned this question and said with certainty that they should not be admitted into various leading bodies. I feel that it is necessary for us to purify our ranks in the federation of literary and art circles and other associations. Leaders must always keep a clear head.

Finally, I would like to say something about the question of adhering to the system of democratic centralism and practicing collective leadership. This is a fundamental principle in administering the party and the country. It was violated during the "Great Cultural Revolution," hence the unprecedented tragic disaster. To put it in a nutshell, it is necessary to adhere to the system of democratic centralism and practice collective leadership. This is an effective way to prevent personal arbitrariness. Now collective leadership has been strengthened in the CPC Central Committee. Every unit must also carry out this principle. When a unit has done a good job in carrying out the system of democratic centralism, it will surely achieve successes in its work and bad elements can hardly find any opportunity to make trouble.

Most problems in our ranks are within the category of contradictions among the people. There are no other ways better than the system of democratic centralism to handle these contradictions. This is a fundamental system of our party and state.

The study and implementation of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress must be translated into action. In various fields of literature and art, further efforts should be made so as to achieve greater progress and new successes.

A situation of flourishing literary creation must be further created and the quality of literary works as a kind of linguistic art must be improved. Besides, the ideological and artistic level of dramatic, film and television works, which are based on literary scripts, must also be raised. To judge whether literature and art are flourishing, we must not only see the quantity, but also the quality of literary and art works. It is necessary to make a breakthrough and a new development in quality.

In socialist modernization construction, films, especially television programs, which are important instruments for raising the ideological level and appreciation ability of the masses and to satisfy their needs in cultural life, are in contact with thousands upon thousands of viewers every day. It is necessary to gradually raise their ideological and artistic levels and reduce and finally eliminate substandard products. Literary, dramatic and cinema workers must take concerted action and cooperate with television workers so that they can make greater contributions to the development of television art.

In addition to the development of modern drama and opera, it is necessary to make reasonable improvement of local traditional and modern operas, so that they can satisfy the current needs of the audience. It is necessary to weed through the old and bring forth the new and to change social traditions which do not suit the current situation.

In plastic arts, attention should be paid to the development of sculpture and oil painting. New achievements have been scored in this respect over the past 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC. Sculpture must be developed and be related to our modernization drive and the overall plan for urban construction so that it can reflect the new look of our great motherland. For this reason, more favorable conditions should be created in the future for the development of drawing, sculpture and oil painting.

Achievements have also been scored in music and dance fields. But generally speaking, musical culture has not yet fully developed in our country. Music and fine arts education among the people, which is an indispensable part of aesthetic education, has not been given sufficient importance. The masses of people need more and better songs and paintings. We must criticize and resist vulgar music and enthusiastically encourage the development of wholesome and lyrical music.

It is necessary to carry out and perfect lively literary and art criticisms and foster the atmosphere of contention. More discussions must be held, during which one must take a clear-cut stand and respect others, so that arbitrariness and imperiousness can be prevented. We must oppose both the vulgar ways of logrolling and nitpicking. The activity to decide on awards for various literary and artistic creations is a good method to promote the development of literature and art. We must continue to carry out this activity and make some improvements.

We must create a new situation in our socialist modernization construction so that our literature and art can really follow our own road and communist ideology and morality can really be mastered by the masses of people. We still have much work to do.

(This article is based on a speech given by Comrade Zhou Yang at a conference held on 29 September 1982 for some cadres in the federation of literary and art circles and is carried in the 1982 6th issue of WENYI YANJIU [LITERARY AND ART RESEARCH]. The title and content of the article carried in our paper have been revised by the author.)

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN ON FAMILY PLANNING WORK

OW101029 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Excerpts of recorded speech by Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, delivered at the family planning mobilization meeting held in Hefei Municipality -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Over the past several years, Anhui Province, under the leadership of the various party committees and governments, has seriously carried out the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government on family planning work and has scored gratifying results. The number of births in the province in the first 9 months of this year was 412,708, among which 50 percent belong to single-child families. The number of single-child families in the province increased by 3.3 percent compared with the same period last year. The number of 1-child couples who have received family planning citations increased from 182,000 at the end of 1981 to 318,893 now. About 41.4 percent of the couples have received citations, or 40.8 percent more than for the same period last year. The number of families with more than 1 child have decreased 2.3 percent compared to the same period last year.

To better implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and greatly advance the province's family planning work by unfolding the family planning propaganda month activities, we must pay attention to the following:

1. Regard family planning propaganda month activities as an important component in publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.
2. Correctly understand the nature of the province's current family planning work. Although the province has scored substantial results in family planning work, we must understand that the province's population growth is still very fast and far exceeds the national growth rate and the growth rates of the advanced provinces. Despite phenomenal growth in industrial and agricultural production in the past few years, the province's fast population growth has continued to adversely affect improvement of the people's livelihood and the progress of the four modernizations.
3. Leading comrades must promptly create a strong public opinion and social atmosphere on the honor of family planning during family planning propaganda month. Through family planning propaganda month activities, it is necessary to publicize that family planning is a fundamental national policy. It is important to enable every individual and family in the province to understand the importance of family planning work. The various units and the leading cadres of governments at various levels must personally lead family planning work during propaganda month and must be able to score achievements. The broad masses of cadres and party members must take the lead in family propaganda work, in eliminating feudal superstitions and in setting an example in family planning. Through propaganda month activities, it is also necessary to discover and train more activists in family planning, build a backbone force and establish a propaganda network.
4. Focus propaganda work on the rural areas. Since Anhui is an agricultural province, with 90 percent of the population in the rural areas, it is necessary to raise the peasants' consciousness in family planning. Only thus, can we hope to control the province's population expansion.
5. The various departments must closely coordinate efforts in family planning. During family planning propaganda month, the news media must widely publicize family planning in various ways. The Trade Union Council, CYL, women's federation, public health, education, railway and transportation departments must also devote energy to unfolding propaganda activities.

Dear comrades, the population problem has become one of the major issues in our nation. It bears on China's economic and social development. It also bears on the nation's fundamental and long-term interests. I hope that all party and CYL members, cadres and the broad masses of people will further mobilize and actively take part in family planning propaganda month activities. I also hope that you will make more efforts in contributing to achieving the grand objective of controlling China's population to within 1.2 billion by the end of this century.

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FUJIAN CONGRESS SESSION

OW110653 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress held its 18th meeting on 8 January. The major items on the meeting's agenda were as follows:

1. Disseminate, study and discuss the guidelines laid down by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.
2. Discuss and adopt the resolution on studying, popularizing and implementing the new constitution.
3. Hear and discuss the report of the provincial people's government on restructuring.
4. Hear and discuss the report of the provincial people's government on combating smuggling activities.
5. Discuss issues with regard to the election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress and the convocation of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress.
6. Discuss the resolution on the establishment of a credentials committee under the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.
7. Approve personnel appointments and dismissals as well as various resolutions and decisions.

At today's meeting, Cai Li, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, relayed the guidelines laid down by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. Xiang Nan, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, delivered a speech on the province's work for 1983, particularly on restructuring and economic work.

He said: It is necessary to resolutely carry out restructuring and pay full attention to economic work. This is the major task for 1983. From now on, all party committees, people's congresses, people's governments, CPPCC organs and various mass organizations in the province must exert strenuous efforts in carrying out restructuring, while grasping economic work.

Attending today's meeting were Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Fu Bocui, Cai Liangcheng, Hou Linzhou, Ren Manjun, and Li Wenren, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. Present at the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the provincial people's court, the provincial procuratorate, various related departments at the provincial level, the standing committees of the people's congresses in Fuzhou and Xiamen and the liaison teams of the people's congresses in various districts.

All the deputies attending the 17th session of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee were also present at the meeting as observers.

FUJIAN COMMITTEE APPOINTS HU PING ACTING GOVERNOR

HK120234 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Fuzhou, 11 Jan (XINHUA) -- The 18th meeting of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, held from 8-11 January, decided to accept the request of Governor Ma Xingyuan to resign from his post and to appoint Vice Governor Hu Ping [5170 1627] acting governor.

The resignation request letter of the 65-year-old Ma Xingyuan to the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee said: "I sincerely support the central authorities' reforms of the cadre system. I am now requesting formal approval of resignation from the provincial governorship in order to allow outstanding cadres in the prime of life to play a full role in leading posts, while also taking my age and health into account. After resigning the governorship, I will continue to do my utmost and contribute what little strength I have to the party's cause and socialist modernization."

Hu Ping is now 53 years old. He comes from Jiaxing County in Zhejiang. He first participated in work in December 1948 and joined the party in March 1950. He has held in succession the posts of deputy director and director of the Fujian Provincial Planning Committee, vice governor and vice governor in charge of day-to-day affairs in the Fujian Provincial People's Government, and secretary of the provincial CPC committee. He is an alternate member of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ADDRESSES OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW120131 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] According to FUJIAN RIBAO, Fujian's delegates to the meeting commending advanced individuals and collectives of returned overseas Chinese and families of overseas Chinese and in overseas Chinese affairs work returned to Fuzhou from Beijing on the afternoon of 8 January by special airplane.

Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the standing committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee including Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, We Hongxiang, Guo Ruiren, (Fang Kehui) and (Huang Changxi) as well as responsible persons of the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office and the provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese such as Wang Hanjie and others all have met with these delegates.

Comrade Xiang Nan urged delegates to conscientiously act in the spirit of this commendation meeting, actively assist the party and government to implement still better the principles and policies on overseas Chinese affairs work, strive to do their respective jobs well and unite the masses of returned overseas Chinese and families of overseas Chinese as well as Chinese still overseas to make new contributions to the four modernizations, the great cause of the motherland's unification, improvement of the homelike social atmosphere for overseas Chinese, the building of socialist spiritual civilization and creation of a new situation in overseas Chinese affairs work.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI STRESSES SCIENCE

HK090415 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke at the second plenary session of the second committee of the provincial science and technology association on the morning of 8 January. He said: Party committees and government at all levels must respect science and the labor of scientists and support their work. They must set tasks for them and create the necessary conditions for their work. They must also act to put into effect the rational suggestions of scientists.

He emphasized: It is necessary to further implement the party policies on intellectuals and strengthen party leadership over science and technology work. He said: Although we have done a lot of work in implementing the policies on intellectuals, there is still much resistance to implementing these policies due to the deep influence of erroneous leftist ideology over a long period. We must further create public opinion in a big way for carrying out these policies.

He also particularly stressed: The party committees and government must attach importance to and cherish middle-aged intellectuals aged from about 40 to about 50. Their work tasks are heavy and their contributions great, but their salaries are low, there are many difficulties in their daily life and their housing conditions are poor. We must learn a lesson from the early deaths of Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu and show more concern for the thousands of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus. This is an important responsibility of leaders at all levels.

REN ZHONGYI DISCUSSES GUANGDONG'S RURAL WORK

HK301309 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Provincial CPC Committee Holds Meeting of Prefectural, Municipal CPC Committee Secretaries To Implement Spirit of National Meeting of Agricultural Secretaries"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a conference of prefectural and municipal CPC committee secretaries to study and implement the spirit of the national conference of agricultural secretaries. The conference stressed: The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output that has appeared in the rural areas represents a change of great significance. Party committees at all levels must further emancipate their minds, relax their policies, promote contract specialization, vigorously develop rural commodity production, and socialize economic and technical services, so as to further develop the new situation that has already been created in agriculture.

The conference began in Guangzhou on 17 December and ended on 25 December. Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi presided and spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out in his speech: At present, we should further emancipate our minds on the question of agriculture. The main weapon for emancipating the mind is the series of recent important instructions and speeches of leading central comrades on the question of agriculture, and the spirit of the conference of agricultural secretaries. We should understand that the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output represents a change of great significance. The significance of this change is no less than that of the three great transformations. How can socialist agriculture be actually carried out? We have been fumbling for many years and making detours in the past. Only now have we really found a path that can promote the development of productive forces, accord with the aspirations of the peasants and contribute to bringing the superiority of socialism into play. This is a great undertaking carried out by the broad masses of peasants of our country under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee. We should see that many of the cadres still have not fully taken into consideration or understood this point.

Therefore, we must organize the cadres to study this point again and enhance their understanding.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: In emancipating our minds, we must further eliminate "leftist" influence. Because of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and its "leftist" influence and also because of the influence of foreign examples, the attitude of some of the comrades has fallen into a set pattern. They invariably think that only collective labor represents socialism and decentralized labor with the household as a unit represents capitalism; only poverty is socialism and affluence (especially the affluence of individual peasants) is capitalism; only "unified" (unified revenue and expenditure, unified purchasing and marketing monopolized by government commerce) represents socialism and "contract," "relaxing policy" and "livening up" represent capitalism. This rigid model has for a long time fettered the minds of many people. At present, we must further bring order out of chaos in this respect. We must make the cadres and masses understand in theory that the current policy and method represent socialism and not capitalism. The reason some people suspect that the current method does not conform to socialism is because the model of socialism in their minds is incorrect. We must smash this model. We must be means of education in theory and policy make the cadres and masses understand that the path for developing socialist agriculture we are now taking is suited to conditions in China. We must make everybody understand that the agricultural policy practiced by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is not an expedient measure but a firm policy in line with Marxism-Leninist principles. Therefore, there is no need for them to worry about a change in policy or that they might make rightist mistakes in carrying out this policy.

In order to further emancipate our minds and enhance our understanding of the current great change in agriculture, we must organize the cadres and masses to seriously study the spirit of the national conference of agricultural secretaries and the important speeches of leading central comrades on the question of agriculture. This transmission and study represent a major education in theory and policy for the cadres and masses. Not only must the comrades engaged in rural work study the rural policies of the party, but comrades of all departments must also study them. This will enable comrades in all departments and on all fronts to further bring order out of chaos, emancipate their minds, further unify understanding and action on the policy of the Central Committee and consciously support this tremendous change in the rural areas, and moreover, not be suspicious of or resist this change. They must all support and help the peasants to liven up the economy, and moreover, they must not adopt the method of restricting, blocking and suppressing it.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: In order to make the rural economy prosper still more, the cardinal link is to continue to relax the policies and further promote the tremendous change that has appeared in the rural areas as a result of instituting the responsibility system of linking payment to output. The contents of this change are very extensive, and they involve many issues. In outline, we should concentrate on grasping three cardinal links:

1. On the basis of promoting various forms of responsibility system with payment linked to output, we should further organize contract specialization. In particular, we must give prominence to specialized contracting based on the peasant household. The way out for agriculture lies in the responsibility system. The principal form of responsibility system at present is also the household type of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. We should henceforth use this form to vigorously develop various types of specialized households. In the past, because of the belief that only collective labor represented socialism, we had to organize the labor forces of various household to carry out "collective labor" for work which could plainly be undertaken by a single household and were afraid to contract it to a single household. At that time, people thought that contracting to a single household would mean individual farming and deviation from socialism.

If we deal with this matter in a realistic manner, people will understand that if the work can be contracted to a single household, contracting to a single household would definitely be better than gathering several households to carry out the work together. Naturally, household contract with payment linked to output is not the only form. Group contracts and larger joint contracts are also being developed. The key lies in the word "contract." The use of contracting to extensively develop all types of specialized households and specialized production will greatly increase labor productivity. On this basis, we can guide the peasants to consciously and voluntarily carry out all forms of combinations and expand the scale of production.

2. We must vigorously develop rural commodity production and turn more and more agricultural products into marketable commodities. We must adopt appropriate policies to vigorously stimulate the development of rural economy from a natural self-sufficient economy into a commodity economy, and continually increase the commodity rate of agricultural products. In the past, because of the influence of the "left," we not only failed to encourage commodity economy but we were also afraid of commodity economy and even the raising of a few chickens and the selling of a few eggs by old ladies in the countryside were not allowed. Comrades who still have confused ideas about this question must consciously change their understanding. Comrades of various professions and trade must support, encourage and help the rural areas to develop commodity production. All departments in the field of circulation should particularly play a promoting role. We must see that if the enthusiasm of the peasants for commodity production is aroused, the commodity rate of agricultural products will rise and prominence will be given to the question of the sale of products. At present, we must relax policies, adopt measures and develop channels for the circulation of commodities. One of the methods is to strengthen the purchasing work of state-run commercial as well as supply and marketing cooperatives. Another method is to help the peasants develop an economy in which industry, agriculture and commerce as well as production, supply and marketing are integrated. Still another method is to allow individual movement of goods for sale, individual marketing of goods or voluntary organization of cooperative marketing of goods. All these three methods must be used, and we must simultaneously carry them out. For this reason, we must change those irrational rules which hinder the circulation of commodities and fetter commodity production. Guangzhou and other cities must welcome peasants who bring their products to sell in the city. They must also welcome the marketing of goods regardless of whether they come from nearby or afar. Of course there must be a certain method of managing industry, commerce and tax revenue. We must further break down the rules and regulations which caused divisions and blockades, and under appropriate management, we must not only liven up the circulation of commodities, but we must also allow the flow of funds (transregional investment), technology and labor (transregional export and contracting of labor) and further invigorate the economy in an all-round manner.

3. We must socialize economic and technical services. After the peasant households engage in specialized contracting, we must gradually socialize the various service work tasks. For example, such things as technical guidance, cultivation of good seeds, repair of agricultural machinery, crop protection, epidemic prevention for livestock and flow dissemination of information and advice, transportation guarantee and even accounting and statistics all require the services of socialized professional companies. This in itself is also a kind of combination. Relevant departments of the province, prefectures, municipalities and counties must consciously keep abreast of the new situation in rural economic development and actively pay close attention to the socialization of various economic and technical service tasks. The prefectural, municipal and county party committees must strengthen leadership over this work.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Under the guidance of the four basic principles and party policies and by means of contract specialization, more and more agricultural products have been turned into marketable commodities.

The path of socialization of economic and technical services will naturally integrate in an organic manner various production undertakings of individual households as well as rural areas into a cooperative entity closely linked together with the whole socialist national economy. This kind of agriculture is not the small-scale peasant economy of farming by individual households but a new type of cooperative economy of socialist agriculture.

In the course of further relaxing policies and stimulating the economy, many new conditions and problems are bound to appear. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that we must promptly carry out investigation and study and properly deal with them considering circumstances. In coming across new conditions and problems we must maintain a sober mind. We must neither be panic-stricken nor deal with them arbitrarily and crudely. If certain rules are no longer suited to the new conditions, we should revise them on the basis of investigation and study.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also stressed in his speech that we must further strengthen ideological and political work and improve management. He said: In recent years, one important experience in our work is that when placing the emphasis on centralization and strict management, we must not forget stimulating the economy. When placing the emphasis on relaxing policies and stimulating the economy, we must not forget strengthening ideological and political work as well as management to avoid vacillating to the "left" and to the right. The present emphasis on further emancipating the mind and relaxing policies is extremely correct and necessary, and it conforms to the inevitable trend of rural economic development as well as the aspirations of the cadres and masses.

However, the more we are in this kind of situation, the more we must pay attention to strengthening ideological and political work and not slackening management. First, we must strengthen party leadership and make a success of the building of the branches and political power at the basic level. In dealing with paralyzed and semiparalyzed branches and political power at the basic level, we must promptly consolidate and conscientiously strengthen them. This is the foundation for making a success of various work in the rural areas which must be properly grasped. As for the separation of government administration from commune management, this has already been affirmed in the constitution and must certainly be carried out. The province, prefectures and counties must now conduct experiments at selected points. Secondly, while relaxing policies there are several things many localities must strictly manage at the same time: 1) The state plan must be guaranteed. All the purchased quotas requisitioned and assigned by the state must be fulfilled. 2) The areas planted with rice must be stable, and paddy fields suited for rice cultivation must be planted with rice. 3) The misuse of farmland is strictly forbidden, especially the misuse of farmland for the building of houses. 4) The indiscriminate cutting down of trees is strictly forbidden, and resolute measures must be taken to safeguard forests and ecological equilibrium. 5) The increase of population must be strictly controlled, and family planning work must be conscientiously grasped.

On the question of building socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: We must use appropriate and effective means to propagate the elementary knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the theory of dialectical materialism and the theory of historical materialism among the peasants. The rural areas must also develop activities to foster the five stresses and the four beauties, continue to make a success of conducting education in socialism, patriotism and collectivism, and propagate "one upholding," "two unchanged" and "taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual." At present the stress in rural ideological and political work should be on conducting education in the party's current rural policies. We must eliminate suspicion and resistance regarding the responsibility system linking payment to output, and ensure the implementation of the party's current policies.

HENAN'S LIU JIE GREETES OLD CADRES AT NEW YEAR

HK020352 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Summary] Henan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Liu Jie, Secretary Zhao Wenfu, and standing committee member and organization department director, (Zhang Chixia), visited a hospital on 1 January to extend New Year greetings to old cadres recovering from illness. The leading comrades asked each cadre how he was doing and encouraged them all to get well soon. They also issued instructions that wards for old cadres be built as soon as possible to solve the problem of finding hospital accommodations for them when they are ill.

MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT HUNAN CYL MEETING

HK110355 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial CYL committee yesterday morning held a meeting at the auditorium of the provincial military district to convey the spirit of the 11th CYL National Congress. More than 2,200 CYL members and youth representatives attended the meeting. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government, CPPCC and military district as well as those of the Changsha Municipal CPC Committee. The meeting was presided over by (Lou Xiande), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee. (Liu Yupu), member of the CYL Central Committee and secretary of the provincial CYL committee, made a report. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered an important speech.

Comrade (Liu Yupu) rendered a good account of the 11th CYL National Congress and the essential spirit, significance and main results of the congress. He said that the province's primary task for 1983 was to invigorate itself and work hard with a new mental outlook so as to implement the spirit of the 11th CYL National Congress down to every front and every field of work in all localities and to strive for a new situation in the CYL work.

In his speech, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out that young people throughout the province should live up to the expectations of the party and the old generation of revolutionaries and closely rally around the party to dedicate their youth and vigor to making China stronger and achieving the four modernizations. With a view to building the socialist material and spiritual civilization and striving for a fundamental improvement in the state financial and economic situation, social atmosphere and the party style, the CYL organizations at all levels should be boundlessly loyal to the party and carry out their work actively, independently and dynamically. The whole party and the whole society, he said, must attach great importance to youth work. This is a fine tradition of our party. Party organizations at all levels of the province must conscientiously study and carry out the spirit of instructions made by the party Central Committee and our veteran revolutionaries. With the foresight and sagacity of a communist and out of the sense of responsibility to the revolutionary cause, party organizations at all levels should strengthen and improve their leadership over the CYL work, so as to discharge their responsibility of cultivating hundreds and thousands of successors to the revolutionary cause.

IMMINENT CHANGES IN GUANGDONG LEADERS PREDICTED

HK110802 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Jan 83 p 5

[Special dispatch from Guangzhou by Si Ruo [2457 5387]: "Imminent Changes in Guangdong, Guangzhou Leadership; Liang Lingguang To Be Governor, Ye Xuanping To Be Mayor"]

[Text] The leading groups of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou Municipality are being reorganized, and the results will soon be disclosed. It has recently been rumored that Liang Lingguang will become governor of Guangdong and Ye Xuanping will become mayor of Guangzhou.

Since Ren Zhongyi and Liang Lingguang began to jointly preside over the administration of Guangdong in 1980, they have earned a good name for themselves. People are of the opinion that they are open minded, steady and very experienced and work soundly. For Guangdong, a province where special policies and flexible measures are to be carried out, they are said to be the best candidates for the province's leaders. However, they are both a little too old, Ren being 68 and Liang being 67 years old. It is necessary in a timely manner to train young successors who are familiar with the state of affairs in Guangdong. It seems that one candidate has clearly been selected. This is Lin Ruo, former secretary of the Zhanjiang Prefectural CPC Committee, who was recently promoted to the post of secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee. He will later become secretary of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee.

It is said that Wu Nansheng will remain in the leading group after this reorganization. He is only a little over 60 now and his previous posts are secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the management committee of the special economic zones in Guangdong.

Concerning the provincial government, the vice governors who have been in charge of economic work, such as Liang Xiang, Li Jianan, Zeng Dingshi and Yang Deyuan, will possibly remain in the leading group.

Judging by what is rumored, the leading groups of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and the Guangdong provincial government will be formed by pragmatists. This will be good news for the people in Guangdong.

Ye Xuanping studied mechanical engineering in the Soviet Union when he was young. He has been doing economic work since he returned. In 1980, being nearly 60 years old, he was promoted to vice governor of Guangdong. The people and cadres have placed high expectations for him to be elected mayor of Guangzhou.

Concerning the Guangzhou municipal government, it is rumored that Deputy Mayors Ou Chu, Wang Xuan, and Liang Shangli and others will retain their posts.

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST SEES SICHUAN RESHUFFLE

HK120220 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Jan 83 p 8

[By foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] A major reshuffle has taken place in the provincial party committee and government of Sichuan with the incumbent chiefs retreating to advisory positions, according to reports from Chengdu, the provincial capital.

In the party committee, there appears to be a restructuring of the organization. The head of the committee is no longer called first secretary, just secretary. And instead of a large group of party secretaries and deputy party secretaries, a Secretariat was formed headed by a secretary and four deputy secretaries.

This is in line with the policy of streamlining various departments with the aim of achieving greater efficiency.

At the same time, an advisory committee of the provincial party group has been formed, comprising former party chiefs in the province. Their task is to offer advice to the new Secretariat.

There is little information on the restructuring of the provincial government. But similar streamlining is believed to be under way.

Parallel action might also be taking place in the provincial military district. The Chengdu Military Region, which encompasses Sichuan and Tibet, was reorganized about two months ago when the then commander of the region, General You Taizhong, went to Guangzhou to head the Guangzhou Military Region. His successor in Chengdu was one of his deputies, General Wang Chenghan.

With the reorganization -- some details of which were disclosed by the provincial radio -- it appears that Sichuan has taken the lead in provincial and district revamping that Beijing has promised for this year, following the restructuring of the State Council and the offices of the party Central Committee early last year.

Sichuan, the most populous province with about 100 million people, has been shown as the model for various reforms.

It was in Sichuan that its former provincial chief, Mr Zhao Ziyang, who is now China's prime minister, introduced agricultural and industrial reforms with great success, turning the province from a poverty-stricken region into a land of relative abundance.

Leaders in the party centre and the central government made periodical visits to see the progress made there. They included the country's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, who is also chairman of the party Central Advisory Committee, and the party general secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang.

Prominent foreign visitors are now taken to Chengdu as part of their schedule in China. They have included the president of North Korea, Marshal Kim Il-song.

According to provincial radio broadcasts, the new party secretary of the province is Mr Yang Rudai, who before the reshuffle was the party committee's permanent secretary.

He is assisted by Mr Nie Ronggui and Mr Yang Xizong and two others as deputy secretaries. Both Mr Nie and Mr Yang were newcomers to the province and joined the party committee two years ago.

Mr Yang Xizong was appointed concurrently governor of the province.

The original party first secretary, Mr Tan Qilong, becomes chairman of the provincial party advisory committee and the outgoing governor and party second secretary, Mr Lu Dadong, becomes vice-chairman of the advisory committee.

Mr Tan is a party stalwart, having served in such provinces as Shandong, Fujian and Zhejiang before his transfer to Sichuan in March 1980. On the other hand, Mr Lu, who is also a veteran leader, spent practically all his career in Sichuan rising to the number two position in that province.

It was he who assisted Mr Zhao in the many reforms introduced for the region and who continued with the policy after Mr Zhao was recalled to Beijing to become, first, permanent vice-premier then prime minister.

Meanwhile, a local newspaper has reported that the mayor of Guangzhou, Mr Liang Lingguang, is to be promoted to the governorship of Guangdong. And a vice-governor, Mr Ye Xuanping, will succeed Mr Liang as mayor of the provincial capital.

Mr Liang (67), who succeeds 72-year-old Mr Liu Tianfu, is well known to Hong Kong. He visited the colony last year and played host to the former governor, the then Sir Murray MacLehose, and other Hong Kong Government and community leaders on a number of occasions when the latter visited Guangzhou.

Mr Ye is also known to Hong Kong people. An engineering graduate, he has been involved in economic matters since he was appointed to provincial tasks and in 1980 was promoted to the vice-governorship.

In September last year, he was elected an alternate member of the party Central Committee at the 12th party congress. His father, Marshal Ye Jianying, is chairman of the National People's Congress and a Standing Committee member of the party Politburo.

Since September, too there has been speculation that Mr Liu will relinquish his governorship. It was at the same party congress that Mr Liu was elected a member of the party Central Advisory Committee.

MING PAO said many of the vice-governors, especially those engaged in economic matters, will remain in their posts.

HSIN WAN PAO ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE SYSTEM

HK100841 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 7 Jan 83 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Please Do Not Confuse Sovereignty and the System"]

[Text] The British Undersecretary of Trade Peter Rees yesterday said that British companies have many opportunities to invest in Hong Kong, and a bit of political conjecture over the future of Hong Kong will not lessen the confidence of businessmen concerning the continued prosperity of Hong Kong.

The analysis made by Peter Rees is correct, because the future policy worked out by China after exercising sovereignty over Hong Kong will be to maintain and promote prosperity. The interests of investors, including British businessmen, will be safeguarded, and there is no need for them to lose the opportunity of investing because of various conjectures.

It is understandable to have some conjectures about the future, but as time goes by, the situation will clarify and conjectures will evolve into confidence.

An editorial appearing in the English-language SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST today expressed precisely a political conjecture: It is worried that the existing free system in Hong Kong may change after 1997 and wonders whether or not its existence will be threatened.

This editorial attributes Hong Kong's freedom to the "positive noninterventionism" of the Hong Kong Government. This assessment may not be subscribed to by many people. The policy of "positive noninterventionism" has never enjoyed immense popular support. The more it has been emphasized in the past, the greater resentment it has aroused. When the manufacturers asked for freedom from the pressure of high land prices, the government responded with nonintervention. When the people asked to be exempted from paying higher electricity tariffs, the government likewise refused to intervene in the price hikes of the electric companies despite popular disapproval. Therefore, the appropriateness of equating freedom with "positive noninterventionism" should best be decided by the people of Hong Kong.

Although, the concept of freedom conveyed by this English-language editorial is open to question, there is still no harm in us supposing that it has been made with good intentions because of the anxiety that a change will take place in the system of free economy which has proved effective in Hong Kong. The editorial claims: "Why would this not continue if China takes over? Because whatever the mainland may say about retaining capitalism in Hong Kong, it would be capitalism seen through communist eyes." "It will be very difficult for those who expound the dictatorship of the proletariat to turn themselves inside out and assume the benevolent liberalism of an Adam Smith." Therefore, an "independent administration" is far better.

The reason for the misgivings and conjecture of the writer of the article is that he has confused the two different concepts of sovereignty and the system. What Hong Kong must solve is the question of sovereignty. This is the great responsibility of the Chinese Government and people. But the solution of this question only calls for the final conclusion of British jurisdiction here. There is absolutely no need to make any change in the social and economic systems. This point has been clearly explained time and again by the Chinese leaders.

Sovereignty is one thing and system is another, and one cannot use the system to oppose sovereignty. The City Council of London is controlled by members of the Labor Party. Their advocations regarding the economic and social systems are different from those of the British Conservative Party, and locally they also strive to pursue a policy different from that of the national government. It should be pointed out that the decision-making power enjoyed by the Greater London Council is far less than the extent China is contemplating bestowing on the special economic zones, but there is no need for London to seek breaking off sovereignty and carry out an "independent administration" before it can carry out the policy of the Labor Party.

Seen through communist eyes, capitalism will not change into socialism. Communists are naturally not the best in running the economy of Adam Smith, therefore, the decision of "Hong Kong administered by Hong Kong people."

The editorial in the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST was written for the English-reading public. There is no need to confuse concepts and add to the anxiety of British investors.

LIAOWANG WRITES ON HONG KONG SITUATION

HK080153 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 8 Jan 83 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "LIAOWANG monthly Writes on Hong Kong]

[Text] The LIAOWANG monthly, published by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, carried an article by "our correspondent" in its yearend edition dealing with Beijing's diplomatic activities last year. The article mentioned the visit of British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher to Beijing and emphasized that China's basic stand on the Hong Kong issue is "to recover sovereignty and maintain prosperity," but it revealed that, under the premise of recovering sovereignty, there is some room for negotiation.

The article, entitled "The Beijing Diplomatic Scene, Focus of World Attention," pointed out that Britain was one of the first Western countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. Mrs Thatcher was the first British prime minister to visit China while in office. "More than half the time devoted to meetings between the two sides was spent on discussion of the Hong Kong issue."

The article emphasized: "China's basic stand on the Hong Kong issue is to recover sovereignty and maintain prosperity. These two conditions are unified and inseparable, and are based on the premise of recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong.

"Inrecovering sovereignty, China will take full account of Hong Kong realities and adopt special policies, which will benefit the people of the two countries and the inhabitants of Hong Kong. In the spirit of friendship, the Chinese Government hopes through negotiation to seek a cooperative and satisfactory solution to the Hong Kong issue."

The article expresses unhappiness over the statements made by Mrs Thatcher in Hong Kong after her visit to China. It said that Mrs Thatcher "stressed that the three 19th-century treaties concluded on Hong Kong were 'valid' and should 'continue to be observed' and also declared that Britain had a 'moral responsibility' toward the inhabitants of Hong Kong, and so on. The Chinese people, including those in Hong Kong, absolutely cannot accept these statements, which have moreover also been criticized by British and international public opinion. In accordance with the agreement reached by China and Britain, diplomats of the countries recently started to hold talks on maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability."

WEN WEI PO DISCUSSES SINO-U.S. TEXTILE TALKS

HK071140 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Big Differences of Opinion in Sino-U.S. Textile Talks"]

[Text] The fourth round of talks on the Sino-U.S. textile agreement started yesterday. There were big differences of opinion between the two parties.

Beset with economic recession and increasing unemployment, the United States attempted to adopt trade protectionism to restrict the import of China's textiles. This was a method of benefiting oneself by harming others.

The Reagan administration said again and again that it wanted to stimulate the economic recovery of the West and therefore was against trade barriers. However, it went back on its word once its own benefits were involved. The consequence of this move is obvious. When the other party adopts similar restrictive measures, the U.S. exports will also decline, and protectionism cannot be used to increase employment at home. China has declared that it will respond strongly to safeguard its own interests if the U.S. side obstinately carries out its unilateral restrictions on China's textile exports.

At present, the United States has reaped a bumper harvest of corn. The corn growers are hit by the decline in corn prices and therefore are anxious to export their corn. But there are few buyers. Building construction also has hit a low tide in various countries of the world, thus the timber market is sluggish in the United States. China is a big buyer of U.S. corn and timber. As the foreign press said, if China responds, it will most probably halt its import of goods of these two items.

China reaped a bumper harvest of grain last year. It is highly capable of protecting its interests in textile exports by reducing its import of grain. The United States must not underestimate China.

China is a developing country. Its textile exports account for one-fourth of its commodity exports in terms of money. Textiles are the biggest item of Chinese goods exported to the United States. By unilaterally restricting China's textile exports, the United States can only weaken China's power of purchasing U.S. goods. Trade should be conducted on a basis of equality and mutual benefits. It will not do if China alone is required to buy U.S. goods while the United States does not buy Chinese goods.

However, the United States seems to be having a fit of big-nation chauvinism, thinking that even if it rigidly restricts China's textile exports, China will have no alternative but to eventually import industrial equipment from the United States. This means obviously coercing China into accepting its terms. During the negotiations for the textile agreement, the United States has regarded the Chinese representative's sincerity in developing Sino-U.S. trade as a sign of weakness. The fourth round of talks was scheduled to be held in Beijing last month. However, the United States put forward an unequal precondition for the talks and refused to attend the talks in Beijing according to schedule. What was still more infuriating was that the United States unilaterally published on 28 December 1982 details of its proposed restrictions on China's textile exports, so as to present a fait accompli and force China to accept it. This coercive attitude is incompatible with the principle of negotiation on the basis of equality. Of course, China is resolutely against it.

An attitude of treating the other party as equal is a first prerequisite to the talks. China is willing to make an interim agreement on China's textile exports before an official agreement is reached. Should the United States cling obstinately to its course, China will have to adopt reciprocal measures. China's policy is that it will never be threatened by a big power and will never be dependent on any big power. The present attitude adopted by the United States reflects its foolishness and shortsightedness.

China and the United States exist in a world fraught with contradictions. In solving problems between them, they should seek common ground while reserving differences and cooperate with each other. The United States will never attain its goal if it poses as a big power and uses its strength to bully other people. It had better abandon its arrogant attitude.

If China and the United States cannot cooperate with each other on the basis of equality in discussing trade problems, how can they discuss problems of world affairs on the basis of equality? China is willing to cooperate with all countries who treat China on the basis of equality. The United States is asking for a snub if, when making contacts with China, it puts on the airs as it did when dealing with the Qing government during the 19th century.

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